The Bombay Chronicle.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 15
Half-yearly 8
Quarter y 4

The Bombay Chronicle

The Bombay Chronicle.
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly 11
Quarterly 6

VOL. III. NO. 152 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th ,,	Khyber	9000	..	..
18th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	..	..
15th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd ,,	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	8000
5th Sept.	Moolton	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
26th ,,	Maloja	12500	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th ,,	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th ,,	alsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ts	Arrival.	Departure.
KanagawaMaru	K. Higo	3801	10th June	1st July
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6288	18th June	30th June
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	6126	3rd July	15th July
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	5348	14th July	26th July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
28-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of London	9000	30th June	..
City of Lahore †	6947	26th June	..

† The City of Lahore will not call at Marseilles

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd.class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency, Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tientsin
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 287.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing date	Route.
"LINGA,"	2,185	Saturday 3rd July.	*Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons, on Thursday 1st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "SEALDA," 5,382 tons, sailing on or about 30th June.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
29th June, 1915.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Olympia"	5124	Alex Andrew	about 24th July, 1915.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	390	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	541	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
22, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.
Post Box 251.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price, because watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on a watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
MESSRS. MARTIN & Coy., Managing Agents,
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons.
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE
The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.
For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:
E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT-SECRETARY FOR WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhar, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE CAR OF THE AMERICAN FAMILY—The Hupmobile completely equipped for the road, ready to go anywhere. Rs. 4,750. Arrange for a Trial.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—6. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

LOST—A GOLD WRIST WATCH (Favre Leuba) between Bombay Club and Green's Restaurant. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to "W. S.," care of this Office. 193

TO RESIDENTS on Cuffe Parade or vicinity. Breakfasts, Luncheons, and Dinners supplied at moderate rates. Excellent cuisine. For terms and other particulars apply to Box No. 523 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1056

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE best American Proposition in the whole world is the MAXWELL. Fitted with electric lighting set and self-starter. Sold all complete for the most wonderful price of Rs. 3,250.
Sole Agents:—
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—Gentlemen requiring good wholesome meals at moderate rates to apply to "M. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED purchasers for thirty candies corundum stones. Quoting prices apply to: TIMOTHY PINTO and SONS, Traders and Corundum Miners, Mangalore, S. Canara. 1070

WANTED—To advance up to a lakh of rupees on suitable landed property. Reasonable interest. No brokers. Apply to "R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 101

WANTED—A TEMPORARY Female Sub-assistant Surgeon for three months only, to be in charge of Jubilee Female Hospital, Bahawalpur.
Pay Rs. 80 per mensem with free quarters.
Apply to the Medical Officer, Bahawalpur State, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned).
UMAR BAKSH, L. M. S.,
Medical Officer Bahawalpur State.
173

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED at once for the E. I. Railway Oak Grove Hill School near Mussoorie, an experienced ASSISTANT MISTRESS (trained) to prepare pupils for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing, and medical attendance.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, E.I.R. Hill School, Oak Grove, Jharipani, U.P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent.
Calcutta, the 21st June 1915. 166

WANTED—(a) For the Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore (Madras Presidency).
(1) Headmistress on Rs. 125-5-150.
The applicant must be a graduate.
(2) High School Mistress on Rs. 100-5-125.
Graduate preferred.
(b) For the Government Girls' High School, Cannanore (Madras Presidency).
(1) Second Assistant Rs. 70-2-80. Graduate preferred.
J. PATTERSON.
Ag. Inspectress of Girls' Schools.
Southern Circle.
Office of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Southern Circle.
Coimbatore, dated 17th June 1915.
170

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED.—QUALIFIED Head Mistress for Liardet Primary School.
Apply, giving qualifications and salary, to The Chaplain, Ootacamund. 183

WANTED a middle aged respectable CHRISTIAN LADY TEACHER and COMPANION. Apply personally to JERBAI VAKIL, Sussex Road, Victoria Garden. 1099

TIFFIN ROOM for office clerks. Wanted Partners, any nationality, by experienced steward. Erani prices. Rooms, bath. Vicinity Fort. Apply RESTAURANT. 1108

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT for a Tea Estate in Travancore. Apply, MANAGER, Travancore Tea Estates Co., Ltd., Vandiperiyar, P. O. *via* Periakulam S. India. 184

WANTED a GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE for the Middle School classes of the Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Apply to the MANAGER, with terms and testimonials, if any. 1102

WANTED—By cheerful French family, to let comfortable airy rooms with excellent board by week or month. E. L. F. Home comforts. Very moderate. Good central locality. Address to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED a GRADUATE in science. Salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. Service pensionable.
(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master,
1087 Nandod High School.

WANTED immediately a pair of TOY TERRIERS and a SPANIEL BITCH, age not more than one year to 18 months. Apply to HON'BLE RAJA JAWAHIR SINGH, Feudatory Chief of Sarangarh State, C. P. 181

WANTED a competent WEAVING MASTER to manage an up-country Mill of about 500 looms. Apply stating terms and previous experience to.
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Lahore Spinning and Weaving,
Mills Co., Ltd., Lahore.
182

FINDLAY COLLEGE, MANNARGUDY. —Wanted immediately M. A.'s. of standing and experience as Professors of History and English. Only men with superior qualifications are required.—Please apply to the Principal. 182

WANTED to hire on moderately long lease—an UPPER STOREYED BUNGALOW on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, or Hughes Road. Must have at least five bedrooms. Rent no object if bungalow good. Apply to "W." Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 100

WANTED an experienced and qualified man to do the work of boring into wells with Musto boring machine. Apply sharp stating pay with copies of testimonials to the
DEWAN,
RADHANPUR, STATE.
1092

WANTED—For B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Sirsa, a Head Mistress and Kindergarten Mistress; must be trained and certificated, salaries 80/ and 70/ respectively rising to 100/ and 80/ Required to join by 1st August—Apply ASSISTANT ENGINEER in Charge, Sirsa, Punjab. 171

WANTED a GRADUATE with Science and Persian as voluntary subjects on pay Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 for the English School Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned before 30th June, 191
(Sd.) CHHAGANLAL HARILAL,
MEHTA.
President.
1020 Viramgam Municipality.

WANTED a CHIEF INSPECTOR for plantation at Mahuva. Salary Rs. 50, house free. Practical experience of Forestry and Plantation preferred. Apply to the Undersigned before the 10th July, 1915, with testimonials.
CHAMANLAL BHUDERBHAI,
Revenue Commissioner,
Bhavnagar State.
180

WANTED an experienced active ENGINEER to superintend the construction of the metalled motor road now under construction between Srinagar and Jammu. Should have experience in tunnel and bridge work. Work will last at least 2 years. Pay up to Rs. 1,000 with travelling allowance under State Rules.
Applications with certificates to
LT.-COL. H. A. D. FRASER, R.E.,
State Engineer,
167 Jammu and Kashmir State Srinagar.

WANTED.—A RETIRED SUB-ENGINEER for the Bimlipatam Municipality to supervise Public Works of a special nature for a temporary period of not less than one year.
Applications should contain a statement as to the applicant's age, previous service and the salary which he requires, and reach the undersigned not later than 25th July, 1915.
D. SANJEEVA RAO,
Chairman, M. C.
Municipal Office,
Bimlipatam, 22nd June 1915. 185

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 997

FOR SALE.—Going cheap a double aluminium bedstead mounted with solid brass with spring and cotton Mattress. Can be seen. Apply to Box No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 170

TO BE LET.

TO LET—4th floor, single-rooms, with lift, cheap, for Anglo-Indians or Parsis, at Umrigar Building, opp. Crawford Market. Apply F. 361, Hornby Road. 1106

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: THE CENTURY WASHING COMPANY

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 637 of 1915.

Ramrao Harischandra Mantri ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Kalidas Dayal Hirji & Another ... Defendants

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, RAMRAO HARISCHANDRA MANTRI, the Plaintiff abovenamed, by an Order of the Hon. Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 14th day of June, 1915, has been appointed Receiver for the purpose of taking possession of the clothes of the several constituents of THE CENTURY WASHING COMPANY. The Undersigned has taken possession of the said clothes and the same are being sorted for the purpose of handing them over to the respective constituents. Any persons having claims in respect of the said clothes should tender their claims and the Receipts passed to them by the Century Washing Co., within three weeks from the 1st day of July, 1915, to the Undersigned at his address, and on their claims being investigated the clothes will be handed over to the respective constituents in exchange for the Receipts and payment in respect of washing of such clothes. If no claims are made within the aforesaid time, the Undersigned will deal with the clothes as he may be ordered by the Court.
RAMRAO H. MANTRI,
Plaintiff & Interim Receiver.
House No. 10, Bhaskar.
Bhaoo's Oart, Gamdevi.
Bombay, 19th June, 1915. 1051

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations in Commerce, Law and Medicine to be held in October next, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than Thursday, the 15th July 1915.
2. Forms of application for, and other particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.
By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
University Office,
Bombay, 24th June, 1915. 1107

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SHAW & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CEMENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort; by order of the offices concerned.
25 casks cement.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME SUBSTANTIALLY MADE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OPEN CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-45 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. SHAW & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 16, Hamam Street, Fort, very valuable and handsome substantially made teak and blackwood open carved household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome upholstered drawing room suite, mahogany marble top tables, one very rich open carved blackwood marble top side board, teakwood single and double door almyras with bevelled glass mirror, dressing and washband tables, tiled top teapoys, cloth and gown press, long and folding arm easy chairs, hat stand, cloth basket, partition screen, hanging meatsafe, umbrella stand, copying presses &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding home.
The above is now on view.
SHAW & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June 1915.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagara because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones. B.13

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1915, AFTER 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1915, after 2-30 p.m., (ST.), at their Auction Rooms Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort, a lot of neat and substantial furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, meatsafes, sideboards, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, teapoys, tables, bedstead, bedroom sofas, writing, dressing and washhand tables, low and easy chairs, chest of drawers and other pieces of furniture.
About 336 dozen imitation silk fans.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Messrs. BAILEY and Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 8th day of July 1915 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee Bai Rahemabai widow of Seth Haji Jackeria Haji-Ahmed Patel and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Haji Tyeb Haji Hahomed in exercise of the power of sale given to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 18th February 1904 and further charge dated 12th March 1907 and another mortgage dated 20th April 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon situate at Mahim Custom Road, otherwise called Gaiwady Oart in the City and registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 521 63 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue along with the other pieces of land under old No. 485 new No. 4313 old Survey No. 26/9 and new Survey No. 9 and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 83 and ward G No. 5425 (1) and bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the property of Manekchand Kapurchand and partly by the property of Mahomedally Rahimtoolla Bhoijeebhai, on the West by the Mahim Bazar Road or Custom Road, on the North by the property of Hajee Noormahomed Haji Abdulla and on the South by the property of Haji Allyb Miya Hassanmiya and Perun Miya Hasson Miya.
For further particulars and Conditions of sale and the inspection of title deeds etc. Apply to Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 90 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.
BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, June 29, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE BALANCE STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FURNITURE, FITTINGS, ETC., OF THE SHOP OF THE WELL-KNOWN TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS MESSRS. A. FREDOON AND COMPANY AT MEDOWS STREET.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 29th June, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the entrance of Medows Street and next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co., Saddlers, the balance stock-in-trade shop furniture, electric fittings, etc., of the shop of the well-known Tailors and Outfitters Messrs. A. Fredoon & Co., closing business consisting of a large lot of Woollen Cashmeres, Twill Flannels, Donigal cloths, fancy wastings zephyr cloths, ready made suites, dressing gowns, leather goods, hand bags, Gladstone bags, brief bags, suit cases, Holdalls, various sorts of hats, rich woollen socks, ties, towels, bedsheets, table covers, pillows, pillow cases, ready made shirts, collars, collar boxes, water proofs, high class binoculars in cases, walking sticks, shop furniture such as sliding door cupboards, window show cases, large shelves show cases, cutters tables, counters, writing tables, Singer's Sewing Machines, chival glass, electric fans and lights and several other miscellaneous articles.
The above goods are on view.
P.S.—The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit private purchasers and this sale affords gentlemen an opportunity to make up their fresh stock for monsoon.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th June, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The AUCTION SALE of landed property at Khetwadi 12th Lane advertised to take place TO-DAY by order of the Mortgagee The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla, is POSTPONED on account of the heavy rains to a date to be fixed hereafter.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th June, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.

A rare opportunity to those being fond of having Art Curios and rich open Carved blackwood furniture and Chinaware.

SALE THIS-DAY TUESDAY, THE 29TH JUNE, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome teakwood and old blackwood plain and very old open and carved household furniture by well-known makers such as Roberts, Wimbridge, Benjamin and others rich oil paintings, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe etc.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 29th June, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Raffia Mausil, opposite the Church near the Hotel Majestic, Wodehouse Road, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as Drawing room suite, dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, curtains and oil paintings, a very rare collection of old brass and copper wares and curios, sweet-toned cottage piano by Lippe, iron safe, old blackwood open and carved sofas, chairs, table and flower stands rich and old China wares, single and double bedsteads, dressing tables, wash-hand tables, almiras, best plated ware, crockery ware and China ware and utensils etc.
Also a few fine pieces of Louis XV design French gilt furniture, covered beautiful tapestry, very rarely seen in India and some large needlework tapestries.
The property of Madame Stanley Humphrey and others.
Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.
N. B.—Special attention is drawn for the rich art curios, Chinaware and open carved blackwood furniture, which is very rare and worth sending presents to Friends at Home.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th June, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seed in bags, pissi, rice, harda, turmeric, linseed, tillseed, juwari, dry chilli and groundnut seed in bags, box of luggage, cask of cement, iron beam, earthen pipes, old cupboard, iron safe, bundles of iron bars and iron files, iron plate, packages of machinery, bags of sweeping grains, lot of old records, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND BRASS SHEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Pulee and Co., and on account and risk of the following defaulting purchasers.
On account and risk of Messrs. Laloo Harjiwandas Mark L.A.L. No. 2551/2650. 100 budles copper sheet. Ex. s.s. "Yeddo."
On account and risk of Mogonlal Vallabhram Mark C.R.U. out of No. 1450/1500-20 budles. Yellow metal sheet. Ex. s.s. "Brauenfel."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1915.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists'; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C. 20

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR 5 PERFORMANCES ONLY.
HENRY DALLAS
Presents
R. B. Salisbury's Co.
The Quaints!
The Quaints!!
The Quaints!!!
IN PIERROTLAND.
Commencing
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!
Direct from
WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, LONDON.
Written and produced by R. B. Salisbury
Music by Dick Hewlett and George Buchanan.

"THE QUAINTS" as a concert party are distinctly original and unique, their scenery and setting are quaint, their programme full of harmony and vocalism, combined with refined humour.

"THE QUAINTS" hold the distinction of having played in no less than six West End Theatres including the Garrick and Strand, La Scala and Whyndham. At the 1st named, they had the honour of appearing before Their Majesties the King and Queen.

Change of Programme Nightly.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.
Prices Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
COMMENCE 9-30 P. M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
A
PEARL OF THE PUNJAB
A Dramatic Story of the
MYSTIC EAST
Time and Prices as Usual.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

RE-OPENING ON THURSDAY 1st July 1915

Practice Session		8-30 to 9-30 a. m.
Evening	„	6 to 8 p. m.
Night	„	9-30 to 11-30 p. m.
Sunday	„	9 to 11 a. m.

There will be no Evening Sessions 6 to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first-class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. 9

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ACKNOWLEDGED by the WORLD'S PRESS & PUBLIC
The Master-piece of Cinematographic Art.
"CABIRIA"
A STORY OF THE SECOND PUNIC WARS.
Took two years to produce. Employs over 2,000 artistes.
Cost £50,000 and is written by Italy's great Poet and Patriot GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.
COMMENCING JULY 10.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Gen. Manager— — — — — — — — — —Mr. James McGrath
9-30 p.m. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES 9-30 p.m.
THE BANDMANN COMEDY SKETCH Co.
IN A SPECIAL DOUBLE NUMBER PROGRAMME.
6-30 p.m. A Complete and High-class Film Programme. 6-30 p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
THEATRE OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 P.M. TO-NIGHT.
AT THE GAIETY THEATRE
LITTLE MONA
In a number of Catchy Songs.
OUR STAR DRAMA
"LIGHTHOUSE PRISONERS"
A drama replete with thrilling incidents and another interesting films including the "SIEGE OF LIEGE."

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CENTURY BUILDING,
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.



Do you find it difficult and troublesome to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Prices and particulars on request.

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Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbaha contains no spirit or alcohol but is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Re. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Re. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Re. 2-0-0
Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
P. S.—When buying see the name carefully
OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
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The NAVY
Serves the Empire
and the "Empire" serves the Navy.
Every British battleship has an Empire Typewriter as part of its equipment—striking tribute to the worth and efficiency of this all-British machine.
Complete YOUR equipment for the battles of business by purchasing an——
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER
The simplest, strongest, most reliable, most durable and easiest to work of all makes on the market to-day. The "Empire" weighs only 16½ lbs., Can be carried about with ease stands any amount of rough handling and costs only Rs. 225. Visible writing. Light touch. Perfect and permanent alignment.
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY.
281, Hornby Road BOMBAY.

"INDIAN INK."
Published in aid of the
IMPERIAL WAR FUND
SHORT STORIES by Sir George Young husband, Irene Barn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.
POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W. R.C. Bannerjee and others.
ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbett Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.
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And at all Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co's bookstalls.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 27.

Kasara	Gulliver	Basra
Dido	Wilkinson	Middlesbro

June 28.

Khyber	Kitcat	London
Tiger	Bolan	Alexandria

DEPARTURES.

June 28.

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Umeria	Pratt	Calcutta
Sealda	Johnson	Rangoon.

S. S. Khyber—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Khyber, 5,659 tons, Captain H. E. Kitcat, arrived here at noon yesterday from London, which port she left on the 5th instant, and called at Marseilles, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tiger—The s. s. Tiger, 3,273 tons, Captain Bolan, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria, which port she left on the 12th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Lhasa 949 tons, Captain C. E. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Dido—The s. s. Dido 3,127 tons, Captain J. W. Wilkinson, arrived here on Sunday, from Middlesbro, which port she left on the 15th May last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Firenze:—The Italian mail steamer Firenze, 2,322 tons, Captain Merlo, will sail to day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Kasara, 564 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver arrived here on Sunday from Basra via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

Monday, June 28th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
B. Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
G. Kasara		M. M. & Co
L. Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
N. Corinthic	Wodbern	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	N. N. & Co
Retnawati	K. N. & Co

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Frederick Rosen	Smith	D. Nanjee & Co
8 Firenze	Merlo	M. Italiana.
10 Kamakura Maru	Kawabata	N. Y. K. & Co
15 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co
6 City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Braunfels	Swan	Prize Vessel
Ditto	Wilkinson	
Kasara	Leslie	W. & A. G. & Co
Khyber	Kitcat	P. & O. Co
Tiger	Bolan	

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Silverdale (s) 129 bales cotton, Gadam & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 19 bales kapok cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 125 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 37 tons oil cakes meal, New Mahaluxmi Oil Mill.

FOR HAVRE.

Grigorions Anghelates (s) 220 bales cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 220 bales cotton, W. A. Graham & Co., 55 bales cotton, Triarde, Sane & Co.; 8,004 cwts. rapeseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 15,840 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 99 bales hemp, G. Veerji & Co.; 2,000 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 3,005 cwts. mustard, Volkart Bros.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 3,420 cwts. linseed Ralli Bros.; 8,007 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 8,621 cwts. myrabolams, Kalliandas Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Henrick Ibsen (s) 158 cwts. rashewnuts, P. Javanmas & Co.

FOR HULL.

Tiger (s) 500 cwts. myrabolems, P. Mathradas & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kambaura Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental (s) 300 lbs. butter, J. Rockfeller & Co.; 961 cwst. gum bhoyserbole, E. Moisdina; 35 cases opium, P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1 case ivory, M. Kassam.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kasara, from Busreh, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—715 bags indigo, 71 bags apricot, 905 bags rice, 16 bags pista, 20 bags gram, 309 bags gram dall, 26 bags bajri, 2 bundles goat hair, 9 bundles dry fish, 6 cases iron nails, 69 bags, 105 cases raisins, 152 bags corriander seed, 150 bags sugar.

LORD KITCHENER'S ACHIEVEMENT.
M. CLEMENCEAU'S GLOWING TRIBUTE

Commenting in the "Homme Enchaine," on the new British Ministry, M. Clemenceau pays a striking tribute to Lord Kitchener.

"Lord Kitchener," says M. Clemenceau, "being no talker, does not know the art of pushing himself forward. His method is to let results speak. He has been able in the course of a few months to raise equip, and train millions of men, to send them forth to fight against the best-trained troops in Europe. Lord Kitchener has done all that without noise, and those who commenced by treating in such an off-hand manner his "contemptible little Army" have learned to speak otherwise of adversaries before whom they have often been forced to retreat."

M. Clemenceau continues: "In spite of this the question of munitions is making itself felt, and British statesmen have not hesitated to seek for a man capable of inspiring more confidence, as much by the brilliance of the services he has rendered as by the soundness of his views and the firmness of his character, and without hesitation have turned to Mr. Lloyd George.

"Mr. Asquith and his councillors judged that the qualities of initative and will which have succeeded so well in the administration of finance designed Mr. Lloyd George for the new department, where the supreme interest of military action required a large amount of energy."

M. Clemenceau concludes: "That is how true statesmen face difficulties which they have decided to solve."

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 28.

There has been a decrease in the intensity of the Arabian Sea monsoon current while the Bay current has strengthened. Rainfall is reported from all parts of the country except northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, East United Provinces, Central India west, the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, local in Upper Burma, Bihar, east Rajputana, Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab six inches; Mergui four; Tavoy and Kyaukpyu three; Bassein one and a half; Rangoon, Diamond Island one; Bhamo one and half; Cherrapunji four; Shillong and Dhubri one; Cox's Bazar and Berhampore three; Chittagong and Mymensingh two; Burdwan, Dinajpur, Darjeeling and Hazaribagh one; Purnea and Naya Dumka two; Benares three; Gorakpur and Bahraich one and a half; Allahabad, and Mount Abu one; Udaipur and Indore three quarters; Neemuch, Khandwa, Jubbulpore and Seoni one; Bombay six; Mormugoa three; Ratnagiri two; Poona and Belgaum one and a half; Mercara one; Cochin four; Calicut and Trivandrum one and half.

Indian Ocean report:—Conditions over the equatorial regions are favourable to the monsoon rainfall in India.

Forecast:—Extension westwards of rain in the United Provinces with the possibility of a few falls in the Punjab.

LAHORE, June 28.

After several days of cloudy weather half-an-inch of rain fell here yesterday. There was further slight rain this morning.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 28th of June, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91.7	82.4	71	..	0	
Do. (27th)	100.0	86 9	79	..	0	—0.05
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.9	94.6	50	..	0.53	0.0
Rawalpindi	104.1	85.5	36	..	0.59	—1.25
Lahore	100.1	86.5	48	..	1.15	—0.48
Hissar	104.2	81.9	53	..	1.83	
Ambala	101.7	82.1	51	..	1.62	—1.48
Delhi	101.2	81.0	59	..	1.38	—1.29
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.4	80.6	58	..	3.72	0 36
Mainpuri	96 2	80.4	70	..	0.64	—1.67
Jhansi	96 4	81.3	58	..	?	?
Cawnpore	92 4	78 9	75	.52	3.11	0 34
Allahabad	88.9	79.0	66	1.22	1.75	—2.41
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	118.1	88.3	64	..	0	—0.33
Karachi	91.0	84.0	80	..	2.05	—4.91
Ajmer	104.2	84.7	57	0.05	0.60	—1.32
Jaipore	106.7	83.1	54	..	0.52	—1.18
Kotah	106.6	86.4	49	..	1.01	—1.40
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.4	82.6	72	..	0.28	—1.45
Dwarka	90.3	84.5	88	..	1.34	—0.63
Veraval	88.1	83.1	85	..	2.70	—0.78
Rajkot	102.2	79.9	76	..	2.40	—1.74
Bhavnagar Pass.	97.8	8.4	75	..	5.57	2.27
Surat	88.5	78.5	89	0.02	10.01	2 95
Ahmedabad	99	81.5	85	0.08	3.73	—0.29
Deesa	104.8	84.2	66	..	1.34	—0.35
Neemuch	108.0	72.3	87	0.22	2.08	—1.34
Indore	92.1	73.1	84	0.70	3.05	—2.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.9	74.8	88	0.93	2.45	—4.32
Saugor	93.8	73.0	77	0 72	0.95	—5 20
Hoshangabad	93.8	73.2	83	0.15	2.19	—3.09
Khandwa	89.1	73.4	88	1.18	6.77	—2.01
Akola	93.2	75.7	84	0.03	6.02	—1.36
Amraoti	95.9	74.7	82	..	5.16	—0.79
Nagpur	88.4	76.3	80	..	7.72	—0 90
Chanda	83.9	75.8	78	0.02	9.13	2.58
Raipur	90.7	72.6	88	0.31	2 01	—5.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.9	77.2	98	5.50	24.13	17.09
Ratnagiri	80.9	75.7	93	2.10	21.16	—5 95
Mormugao	83 0	74.2	95	2.51	31.15	—3 49
Karwar	81.9	75.1	90	1.56	36.92	—0 85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	75.1	81	..	8.07	—3.90
Ahmednagar	89.2	71.5	89	..	4.92	—0.01
Poona	89.0	72.1	95	1.40	11.23	6.96
Sholapur	78.5	71.8	84	0.13	5.60	—1.10
Bijapur	89.1	70.3	86	0.16	1.88	—1.49
Belgaum	74.1	65.4	92	1.40	8.67	—0.30
Ahmedabad	84.2	71.4	86	..	12.44	—7.54
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.1	71.9	79	0.26	7.69	—3.23
Hyderabad	84.0	2.5	89	0.02	9.19	4.96
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.9	75.1	92	0.80	28.94	—5.47
Calicut	84.0	73.2	99	1.74	28.48	—8.97
Cochin	82.0	73.5	88	3.97	25.24	—1 28
Colombo	85.1	72.6	86	1.92	7.95	0 51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.1	79 2	72	..	7.57	—3.17
Bellary	94.8	74.6	69	0.18	4 96	—3.05
Cuddapah	96.6	78.4	71	..	1.20	—1.66
Madras	99.7	82.3	63	..	1.24	—0 50
Bangalore	82.1	66.5	92	0.07	6.56	—3.66
Coimbatore	86.2	71.5	83	0.16	4.84	—3.36
Trichinopoly	99.1	79.4	59	..	1.15	—0.49
Negapatam	92.6	80.5	73	..	1.24	—0.95

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	June.					Jun.				
Mo.	28	0	25a	30	4	28	m 5	27	14	1
							6	29a	15	7
Tu.	29	m 0	17	27	3	29	m 6	16	14	5
		1	9a	30	8		7	18a	17	8
W.	30	m 1	8	27	2	30	m 7	4	15	2
	July.	1	51a	29	10	July	8	6a	17	6
Th.	1	m 1	59	26	10	1	m 7	51	16	2
		2	31a	29	0		8	33a	17	6
Fr.	2	m 2	51	26	3	2	m 8	37	17	6
		3	10a	28	0		9	40a	17	8
Sat.	3	m 3	44	25	8	3	m 9	22	18	10
		3	48a	27	0		10	28a	18	0
Sun.	4	m 4	40	25	0	4	m 10	10	20	1
		4	27a	26	0		11	17a	18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset.
,, 29 (Monday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 29 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 4m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 30 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
July 1 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 2 (Friday)	,, 6h. 5m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 3 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 4 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Perigee, June 26th, 7-8h. a.m.; Full Moon, 27th, 9h 57-4m. a.m.; Last Quarter, July 4th, 11h. 24-2m. a.m.; Apogee, 8th, 4-8h. p.m.; New Moon, 12th, 3h. 0-8m. p.m.; First Quarter, 20th, 2h 38-8m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th June 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; day temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.32" of rain and Allahabad 1.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess except at Karachi; night temperature is also above normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 0.92" and Indore 0.70". Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division and local in the south-eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.93", Saugor 0.77", Hoshangabad 0.15", Khandwa 1.18" and Raipur 0.31". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has again been widespread; Bombay has had 5.50", Ratnagiri 2.10", Mormugao 2.51" and Karwar 1.56". Skies are overcast. Day temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local elsewhere. Poona has had 1.40", Sholapur 0.13", Bijapur 0.15", Belgaum 1.40" and Nizamabad 0.26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has disappeared. Rainfall associated with it has been nearly general in Central India West, the northern half of the Central Provinces, fairly general rain in the southern half of the United Provinces and local rain in the south-east Central Provinces. The monsoon from the Arabian sea continues strong and has determined widespread and fairly heavy rain on the west coast of the Peninsula and nearly general rain in the south Bombay Deccan and local rain elsewhere in the Deccan. There has, however, been on the whole a decrease in the rainfall in the northern half of the Peninsula. Isolated showers have occurred also in the south-east Madras. In Gujarat and Kathiawar precipitation has been insignificant.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Deccan, the Central and the United Provinces and Central India West. A few showers may occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar and possibly Rajputana. Some decrease in the amount of rainfall may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th June 1915, was 29.790 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer rending given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th June, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.539 inches
Temperature of Air	78.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 ,,
Dew Point	77.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.949 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	80.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	76.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE.
Movement of Wind	235 Miles,
Fall of Rain	2.08 inches
Total fall during month	30.39 ,,
Do. do. year	31.80 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 28th	4.21 ,,

MR. BALFOUR ENGINEER.
AN INCIDENT OF TEN YEARS AGO.

Canon Bickersteth, vicar of Leeds, recalls the following incident in a letter to the "Times" on the appointment of Mr. Balfour to the Admiralty:—

On a Sunday some thirteen years ago my neighbour of those days the late John Penn, then M.P. for Lewisham, the head of the well-known engineering firm, said to me:—

"Yesterday I was going to play golf with Arthur Balfour, and went to pick him up in Downing-street on the way to the railway station. He threw down the book he was reading, and excused himself for going to sign some letters before starting and I had the curiosity to pick up the book.

"To my surprise, it was on my own subject, marine engineering, and I said to myself 'Well I flatter myself that this is a subject on which at least I know more than my political chief.' But as we travelled from London to the south coast I was almost led to change my mind, as I was put through such a searching catechism of inquiries as to first principles and their application that I had to recollect all I knew about engineering. I felt there was little I had learnt which that man did not know, and he would be in his right place at the head of the Admiralty."

darcg5L1':

TO CLEAN IVORY.

Wash in lukewarm water with plain yellow soap, using a soft brush if necessary to remove dirt from any carved parts. Rinse and dry. Then polish with a chamois leather. If the ivory is stained rub with a little salt and vinegar or salt and lemon juice, after washing; rinse and dry as before.

Or, if the ivory is discoloured lift it out of the soapy water and stand it in the sun. Before it becomes dry, repeat the process if necessary. It must not be allowed to remain dry in a hot sun, or it will warp. Rinse and dry as before.

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(Poorness of Blood)

General Debility → Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy → Pallor
Starved Nerves → Hysteria, "Nerves" → Depression
Overworked Heart → Breathlessness, Palpitation → Exhaustion

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Mr. L. P. Rowe, Gomtipur Spinning Mills Ahmedabad.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE HARIPUR MILL.

DEBENTURES AS NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Shah.)

LALLUBHAI MOHANLAL FOR HIMSELF AND HIS MINOR SON RATANLAL v. JIVANLAL PRANJIVANDAS LAKHIA AND THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF THE HARIPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

This was an appeal against the order made by the District Judge of Ahmedabad awarding the claim of the 1st respondent. The facts of the case are fully stated by their Lordships in their judgment below:

In this case there are two claimants in the winding up of the Haripur Spinning and Manufacturing Company for payment of the amount due upon twelve debentures numbered 22 to 33 inclusive issued by the Company. The debentures being of the sum of Rs. 250 each. On one side the amount due is claimed by Lallubhai Mohanlal and Ratilal Mohanlal to whom the debentures were originally issued. The first clause of the debentures states that the Haripur Spinning and Manufacturing Company will on the 1st of January 1914 pay to Lallubhai Mohanlal and Ratilal Mohanlal, minor by the guardian Mohanlal Golabhai, or order on presentation of the debenture the sum of Rs. 250. The other claimant is Jivanlal Pranjiwandas Lakhia, who claims to be the holder of the debentures and entitled to the money on the ground that they were handed to him as security for, or in lien of repayment of a sum Rs. 2,855 deposited by him on the 14th of December 1909, in the name of his wife without any date of repayment being fixed. The debentures undoubtedly came into the possession of the last mentioned claimant Jivanlal Lakhia and they purport to bear the signature of Mohanlal Golabhai, the father of the original debenture holders. Mohanlal, however, denies that he ever endorsed the debentures or signed them for transfer to any person for consideration or consented to their being transferred to any person. The claimant Jivanlal contends that they were delivered to him by the agent of the company, who was the uncle of the mother of the original debenture-holders and with whom they were left from the time of their issue in the name of the two minors.

DEBENTURES PAYABLE TO BEARER.

The learned judge had disposed of the case in favour of Jivanlal on the ground that even if the endorsement were forged and the delivery was unauthorised still as the debentures are negotiable instruments payable to bearer, and Jivanlal is not alleged to have cognisance of any fraud and received the debentures for consideration, he is the holder in due course and entitled to the payment of the amount due on the debentures.

That is disposing of the case upon a preliminary point, the validity of which to say the least is extremely doubtful, for although the debentures are stated in the body to be issued upon and subject to the conditions endorsed thereunder, and one of the conditions is that the debenture is to be treated as negotiable and shall be payable to bearer, it is on the face of it a debenture payable to a certain named individual, or order, and the question to be decided is what is the true construction of a debenture containing two contradictory terms. The debenture is not in the ordinary form of debentures payable to bearer (See Palmer's Company Precedents Vol III p. 35), for in such debentures the person to whom they are issued is usually not named and it is not necessary that he should order the payment due to him; and it is, at least, as likely to have been the intention of the company that debentures should actually be payable to the person in whose favour they were issued, or his order in the first instance, as that they should be paid even without the first holder's endorsement, to any person who is shown to be the bearer. If on the true construction of the debenture it should be held that the debenture is only payable to order, two questions will arise. First whether the debenture is endorsed by the original holders or their Agent duly authorised, and secondly, whether it has been delivered, for a promissory-note payable to order is negotiable by the holder by endorsement and delivery.

LOWER COURT'S ORDER REVERSED.

We are therefore unable to accept the decision of the learned District Judge disposing of the case on the preliminary point that evidence is immaterial because the claimant Jivanlal is the bearer for consideration. We reverse the order of the Lower Court and remand the case, and direct that the Lower Court to try the questions raised as to the endorsement and delivery of the debentures, and whether the debentures were upon their true construction debentures payable to order or bearer, and whether if the debentures were payable to bearer any consideration passed from the bearer Jivanlal such, as would make him a holder in due course. Costs must be costs in the petition. Parties to be at liberty to adduce evidence.

Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondent.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A GIRL.

TWO SENTENCED TO DEATH AND ONE TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

DAGADU BHAN AND TWO OTHERS v. KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. S. J. Murphy, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who disagreeing with the Assessors found the accused guilty of murdering one Anusuya wife of the first accused, by strangling her, in her house at Loki of the 18th March last. He sentenced all the three accused to death under section 302 I.P.C.

The case for the prosecution was that Anusuya, who was about 15 years old and who had recently come to live with her husband, disliked him and rejected his marital advances while carrying on an intrigue with one Gangadya, a servant of the first accused. First accused becoming aware of the intrigue got the second and the third accused to help him in getting rid of his wife by an offer of her ornaments. These three accordingly went to the house in the night strangled the woman, and after stripping the body of its ornaments wrapped it in all Anusaya's spare clothing, carried it to a disused well in the lands of a neighbouring village and weighting it with two large stones, dropped it in. Next morning the first accused gave out that his wife had disappeared and she was searched for, but no clue could be had. A few days after the murder a boy named Shankar went to the well to get some water. When drawing up the bucket he saw what he thought was a head, and afraid it was a ghost, dropped the bucket and ran to the village and told the fact to one Vaday informed the Police Patel that Shankar had seen a woman's corpse in the well. He went there, took out the body, which was identified as being that of Anusaya. All the three accused were arrested and put on their trial.

All the three accused had made confessions which they retracted in the Sessions Court.

Their Lordships commuted the sentence of the first accused to that of transportation for life as he had a good ground of provocation on account of the suspected infidelity of his wife. The sentences of the other two accused were confirmed as they joined hands in this brutal murder out of pure greed for the wetched girl's ornaments.

Mr. A. V. Lele appeared for all the three accused while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE POONA COTTON MILL CASE.

ORDER ISSUED TO DELIVER POSSESSION.

(Before Mr.. Justice Macleod.)

RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL v. THE POONA COTTON & SILK MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff praying for an order on the agents of the defendant mill to deliver possession of the premises and machinery to the plaintiff's constituted attorney (Govindlalji), for an injunction restraining the agents from carrying away tools and implements from the mill premises and for a rule for contempt in that the agents did not obey the Court's order made on the 14th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff in support of the motion and rule.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the defendant.

On the 14th June, the plaintiff was appointed receiver of the defendants' property viz., the Silk Mill at Poona. In pursuance of that order the plaintiff's grand-son Govindlalji with his attorney Mr. Lam went to Poona to take possession of the mill as the receiver's agent. But as the agents of the Mill viz., Ramnarayen Amarchand and Chaturbhuj put them off from time to time and did not deliver possession to Govindlalji the plaintiff brought on this motion and applied for a rule for contempt of Court against the defendants.

Mr. Setalvad (for the plaintiff) submitted the above facts and in support of his motion read Mr. Lam's affidavit. Among other things the affidavit stated that Govindlalji and Mr. Lam went to Poona and asked the agents to give them possession of the mill; but they were put off from time to time on one pretext or another. One morning when they went there, they found fifty carts full of tools and implements being removed to an unknown destination. The objection they raised was that they would deliver possession to R. B. Shivlal himself.

Mr. Setalvad submitted that Govindlalji was the plaintiff's constituted attorney and the agents well knew that. As a matter of fact all this mortgage transaction had been carried through him.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that their resistance was quite justified. His clients told Govindlalji to bring an authority from R. B. Shivlal Motilal because he (plaintiff) was actually the Receiver. All allegations that goods were removed were false. The Poona Bank had got a second mortgage on the goods and machinery of the Mill. The goods were actually advertised for sale in the "Times of India" on 19th June. Several persons bought these goods at an auction sale and those sold goods were being removed on that day. Those goods had been sold by the Poona Bank. His clients had nothing whatever to do with the action of the Poona Bank.

Mr. Setalvad: Ramnarayan and Chaturbhuj are agents of the Poona Bank!

Mr. Jinnah: I am not the only one in the Bank.

His Lordship ordered that the defendant must give immediate possession of the Mill premises to Govindlalji, the receiver's agents; possession also to be given to him of the tools and implements &c. detailed in the schedule attached to the mortgage-deed.

Mr. Setalvad asked for costs.

His Lordship said that they had taken advantage of a technical point and he could not say that they were wrong. He would make costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinsha & Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF GRAND FATHER'S PROMISSORY NOTES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb M. H. Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Jehangir Bapuji Engineer, a student, with the theft of four Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each, belonging to his grandfather N. N. Gorporia. Khan Saheb Kavasji Petigara of the Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution, while Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant; Messrs. S. B. Kapadia and R. B. Parekh defended the accused, and Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the proceedings on behalf of one of the witnesses, Kaikhushro Fatanji Shroff.

It was alleged that the accused stole the notes from his grandfather's trunk and sold them to several persons. The complainant, on missing the notes, reported the matter to the Police, who traced the notes.

Mr. Kapadia asked the Court not to send the accused to jail but to give him the option of a fine. The accused was a mere youth of 20 and the complainant had foregone his claim over the notes. The complainant himself was anxious that the accused should not be sent to jail. The father of the boy had promised to take him away from Bombay.

Taking into consideration the above facts and also that this was the accused's first offence, the Magistrate sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged Mulchand Kanayalal, a Hindu, with attempting to commit suicide.

On Saturday the accused was found lying in his room in Princess Street, suffering from opium poisoning, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. He had, it was alleged, lost in speculation. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36,58,290 0-7; Subscriptions from Bijapur District, Rs. 1,208-7-2; Subscriptions from Ahmednagar, District, Rs. 1,003-1-6; Kumar Shri Bhawainsinhji Ajitsinhji of Chota Udepur, Rs. 352; Some of the people of Adwana Mahal of Porbandar State, Rs. 304-12; May Bridge Winners Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 220; Seth Tricumlal Bhogilal, Ahmedabad, Rs. 151; J. Nelson Fraser Esqr., Rs. 150; People of Doshing Karatha Taluka, Rs. 22; R. V. Dharurkar Esqr., Kuroli Taluka, Rs. 15; 7th monthly instalment from officers and employees of the Aden Port Trust, Rs. 14-13; Subscriptions through Babra Thandar, Rs. 11; and Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 29; Total, Rs. 36,61,772-2-3.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF JUNE, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Judgment.

424-13—Khimji and Co., Amarchand Madhowji and Co. a firm v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little and Co.

For Personal Decree.

357-14—Nanu H and Co, Sheriff Dewji Canji v Rahimtulla Gangji and anr.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

380-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba and ors v Raghunath Atmaram Samant and ors, Mans H M and Co, Motichand and D, Mulji and Th, Part heard.

S C 1273-14—Judah and S, The Jagatguru Bank Ld v Wasudev Moroba Dighey and ors, Part heard, 15-6-15.

305-14.—Madhowji K & C, Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai Widow and ors.

306-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai, Widow and ors.

1389-14.—Mulla and M, Dallaparta & Patell, a firm, v. Vorah Kamroodin Alibhoy and ors, Matubhai J and M.

592-13.—Manch & N, Makki Haji Joosub v. Seedick Haji Hooseih & anr, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.

721-13.—M K R B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Seedick Haji Hoosein & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co, Mauch & N, Ard H D & Co.

192-14.—M K R B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. B N Laug & anr, Payne & Co.

1107-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Nagei Jetha, a firm, N C Dalal.

911-14.—Motichand & D, Revachanker Jagjiwan v. Girdharlal Nyalchand & ors Dikshit & P.

1013-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Ramlal Beharilal & ors.

1281-14—Patell and Eze, Dawoodbhoy Noorbhai Chuvia v Abdul Tyeb Mia Saleh Chand Khimji and anr, Mer. K R B and Co.

329-15—Khand L and M, Somaji Jagmalji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and D.

1239-14—Nadirshaw and D, Hemraj Asaria v Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne and Co.

1371-14—M K R B and Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas v The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Little and Co, M K R B and Co.

1373-14—Payne and Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld v Jhaveri Jhunalal Manalal, Malvi H M and R.

1348-14—Mulla and Mulla, Virji Peraj v Lakhmidas Pragji and ors, Mulji and Tha, Mulla and Mulla.

1475-14—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Vahld Karim Khan v Mactoombi Vahlds Kassim, Ard H D and Co.

1384-14—Uuwalla P and P, Nabi Chhagal v Yemnabai widow and ors, Un P and P, Mirza M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and final desposal.

Short Causes.

473-13—Shroff D and Dh, Madhowji K and Ch, Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Setna & anr v Dhondu Moreshwar Hingwe.

719-14—Vachha and Co, Rustomji Ardeshir Dubash v Jamsetji Cursetji Powwalla and anr.

1140-14—Jehangir G and B, Callaypally Bhawanishankram Bhujangan v Callaypally Ragitagiripaty and Son a firm, Mulji and Tha.

383-15—Payne and Co, Sorabji Dosabhoy Marker and anr v Darashaw Framji Plumber.

435-15—Shroff D and Dh, Messrs Jamsetji H Billimoria and Co a firm v Shrikison Hanvantram a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

458-15—Raghavaya N and Co, Mulji Lakhmidas v Khatao Ratansey, Mulla and Mulla.

466-15—Mansukh H M and Co, Merbai Merwanji Mehta v Byramji Ruttonji Mehta and anr.

469-15—Bhai K and Gir, Ravjibhai Nanchand a firm v Chunilal Ratanchand and anr, N C Dalal.

488-15—Kanga and Sayani, Shivdayal Bakhtavarmal a firm v Ramchandra Son of Mamraj, Vachha and Co.

543-15—G H Dalal, Messrs Rupchand Rangildas a firm v Messrs Hiralal Umedmal a firm, Vachha and Co.

562-15—Khunderao L and M, Jerup Jethaji and Co a firm v Kumbhar Jagjiwan Raisey Raja, Shroff D and Dh.

563-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd v Ghellabhai Jaichand a firm.

464-15—Crawford B and Co, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ld v Mohanlal Chaganlal.

565-15—Pandia and Co, Lukhmidas Dayalji v Messrs Ramcoover Mulchand a firm.

566-15—Surajmal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Madhusingji Keshrimalji.

586-15—Dubash and Co, Bomonji Dossabhai Mistry v Ratonji Pestonji Porebunderwalla.

591-15—Dubash and Co, Nasserwanji Bhicaji Patel v Dr. Bhicaji alias Dorabji Bhicaji Khandawalla, Vachha and Co.

608-15—Jehangir S M and H, Mahomedally Adamji Masalavalla v Mahomedally Tyabji Kaderbhoy, Tyebji D and Co.

609-15—Jehangir S M and H, Adamji Abdabhoy Masalavalla v Mahomedally Tyebji Kaderbhoy, Tyebji D and Co.

610-15—Smetham B and Co, J H Elliot and Co Ltd v Esmail Ebrahim and Bros a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

630-15—Captain and Vaidya, Prior De Soare and Co a firm v Khetsidas Laxmi Narayan a firm, Malvi H M and R.

S C 722-14—Main J and M, The Bombay Banking Co (in liquidation) v Dinkarro Narayan Pawardhan and anr, Dhan and B, Malvi H M and Co, Part heard. 22-9 14.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1280-14.—Purnanand & Co, Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai Widow & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.

855-14.—Captain & V, Rao Bahadur Kishavji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Th, The Bombay United Spg & Wg Co, Ltd, v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed and Co, a firm, Matubhai J & M.

1618-14.—Mans H M & Co, Allarakhia Jivraj v. Keshowji Khemraj, a firm, Daphtary F and D.

144-14—Purnanand & Co., The Jagatguru Bank, Ld, v. Ganesh Vishnoo Hasabnis, and anr, D Mantri

589-14.—M R R B & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v. Fatemahomed Haji Joosub & anr, Captain & V, Bh K & G.

120-14.—Jam R & D, Saraswatibai, widow, v. Jimkarebai, widow, Judah & S.

581-14.—Little & Co, Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria and ors, v. Volkart Bros, a firm, Payne & Co.

1048-13.—M K R B & Co, Krishnabai, v. Nagubai, widow & anr, D J Mantri.

1251-14.—Motichand & D, Mukunchand Rajaram Balia, v. Nihalchand Gurmukrai, Tyabji D & Co.

686-13.—Matu J & M, Krishnarao Bhaskerji Thele, v. Narayen Kashnath & ors, Sm. B & Co, Bagh N & Co.

821-13—Ard H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors v Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1302-14—Purnanand and Co, Ghella Bharmal and anr v Manaxy Virdhar, Ardesir H D and Co.

152-13—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Premabai widow v Messrs Wilson and Co, Amin and Desai.

823-13—Matu J and M, Alimahomed Fakirmahomed and ors, Fakirmahomed Haji Abdul Latiff and ors, Smetham B and Co.

746-14—Judah and S, Rajaram Appaji v Esmail Haji Cassum, Wadia G and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

403-15—Ardesir H D and Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v Jagjiwan Raisey.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

850-14.—Payne & Co, Ebrahim Haji Sidick v. Haji Tyab Abdul Satar Ahmedabadi, Motichand & D, Part Heard,

Commercial Cause.

302-15.—Edg G W & Co, The Indian Bleaching Dying and Printing Work, Ld, and anr, v. Messrs Mahavirprasad Surajprasad & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

Long Causes.

1266-14—Rustomji & G Khatizabai v. Bibanbai widow & ors Mulla & Mulla.

1364-14.—Jehangir M & S, V R Kelkar v. Jagannath Dharmaji Nakwa, D J Mantri.

1131-13.—Patell & Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally & ors v. Kassambai Alibhai, Payne & Co.

1104-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Tatia Pandu Kangutkar v. Narayen Pandu Shivalkar & ors, Sab & G.

1265-14.—Jeh S M & H, Tookaram Mahadeo Narvenkar v. Bai Parwatibai, widow & ors, Manch & N, Hiralal & Co.

617-14.—Jam R & D, Hiralal Gordhandas v. Goolam Mohedin bin Abdool Razak Beg, and ors, Ard H D & Co, Madh K & C.

S C Ct 704-24997-14.—Chitnis M & K Saraswatibai, widow and anr, v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar & ors, Little Co, Crawford B & Co.

1167-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Rukhmabai, widow and ors, v. Trimbuck Dwarkanath, Little & Co.

958-13.—Jehangir M & S, Mahadeo Keshao Kavli and anr, v. Dewji Dadoo Thaker, Jam R & D.

1005-13—Amin and Desai, Gitabai v. Radhabai widow and anr, Raghavaya N and Co, Smetham B and Co.

813-14.—Khmed L & M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v. Aanandibai, widow and anr, Ragh N Co.

In Re Indian Co's Act VI 1982 and more The Credit Bank of India Ld, in Liqn.—Payne & Co, R. D Sethna

Offl. Liqr. v. N R Mistry and anr, Ard H D & Co, Edg G W & Co, J S D 17-12-14.

CRIME IN THE PUNJAB.

RESOLUTION OF THE PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 28.

In the afternoon sitting of the Punjab Hindu Conference yesterday two Hindu Sahukars from Jhang District narrated the sufferings of the victims of recent lawlessness. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Dass who was a member of the Punjab Hindu Sabha deputation assured them that the head of the Government was most keenly and sympathetically responsive to their grievances, that his Honour had ordered strong executive measures and that if suitable evidence was available those against whom a nolle prosequi had been entered might still be charged.

Mehta Bahadur Chand, pleader, Chief Court, explained that the men charged represented only a small fraction of the gang who took part in the depredations and many of them were still in possession of stolen or captured property.

A fund was ordered for the relief of the sufferers which was subscribed to by many delegates present.

The following resolutions were then passed *nem con*:—

This conference approves of and supports action taken by the Punjab Hindu Sabha in representing the sufferings and grievances of the Hindus of Multan, Jhang and Muzaffargarh districts caused by widespread lawlessness in those districts and thanks His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for his sympathetic attitude, and in the kind assurance given by him that everything possible would be done to bring offenders to book and to restore confidence among the distressed and panic stricken Hindus in those parts.

That a committee be appointed to make a tour in Multan, Jhang and Muzaffargarh districts for the purpose of collecting materials regarding the dacoities committed in those districts and to report to the Punjab Hindu Sabha by 1st August 1915.

After a few closing observations from the chair, the conference dispersed with three rousing cheers for the King Emperor.

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SANJAN PARSIS' CASE AT THANA.

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

AMAZING POLICE EVIDENCE.

The trial of the batch of six persons of Sanjan consisting of five Parsis, and one Kathia, a low caste Hindu, including Ramjibhai, the Parsi Police Patel, who had been charged with extorting a confession from one Sookar in order to recover an ornament suspected to have been stolen by him and who died as a result of the beating, came to a close on Saturday last, with the result that all the accused were acquitted and discharged, there having been an unanimous verdict of the jury of "not guilty."

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE.

The evidence of the police witnesses in the case practically amounted to giving the lie direct to each other. The evidence of some other witnesses also was very conflicting. For instance, Sadashiv, a young police constable, swore he was present on the day, May 4th, when the bones were discovered and the *punchnama* was made. And that it was on this very day he took away the bones to be handed over to the Civil Surgeon at Thana; while his superior officer Sub-Inspector Manilal, stated, that Sadashiv was not present when the bones were found, nor was he present when the *punchanama* was held. He also said that it was not on the 4th May that the bones were taken to the Thana Civil Surgeon; these bones remained in his charge till the 7th May, on which day he ordered Sadashiv to take them to the Civil Surgeon.

A RAW HAND.

Questioned how he could reconcile his statement with the conflicting one of the constable, he replied that Sadashiv had not told the truth, and that this was due to his being a raw hand in the police lacking intelligence. His Honour asked the constable if he were such an adept at telling lies while yet so young, what his mendacious proficiency was likely to develope into when he arrived at double his age.

A PUZZLED WITNESS.

Again the Sub-Inspector stated that having heard of the outrage he deputed his confidential Head Constable Gopal to make a thorough inquiry into the matter, and that Gopal having done so, sent in his report that there was nothing wrong. It was subsequently, said the Sub-Inspector, while he was one day on his way to Sarandra that he was told by a certain man that the story of the outrage was true.

Questioned if he could say who this man was and where he lived, the officer looked a bit puzzled. He looked yet more confused when he was asked why so important a man for the case as this informant was not produced as one of his witnesses.

The evidence of Mangla, the match-maker and the agent of the prospective father-in-law, Bowla, was not worthy of credence. He swore he had only two sons; and when it was proved he had three he apologetically exclaimed: "*map karo sahib bhool thaio.* (Pardon me, Sir, I have made a mistake.)

We understand that the conduct of the police in this case is going to be the subject of a strict departmental enquiry.

Mr. Bhagwat, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown while Mr. Karbhari defended the accused.

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COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 28.

Although the fluctuations in the Home markets have to a great extent subsided, the volume of business which is being transacted may also be said to be much less. Buyers apparently have deemed it politic to reduce their commitments until the political situation in America becomes more settled. At present everything is at sixes and sevens in this respect, as it is impossible to say yet whether the United States and other neutral nations will become involved in the war. Italy's entry to the conflict has directed attention to the stock of cotton she has on hand. There are large accumulations in Genoa, estimated at about 600,000 bales, and as the doors to Germany and Austria are now closed, conjectures are being made as to what is going to become of it. The new crop is said to be progressing favourably, and though there is not such keen interest being displayed at present in the acreage question, well-informed circles maintain the decrease will not be less than 20 per cent., with a much reduced use of fertilisers. Then the possibility of the war coming to a speedy conclusion is not encouraging, with the prospect of the mills on the Continent remaining closed for almost an indefinite period. On this account, the opinion prevails, that quite a moderate sized new American crop will suffice for next season's requirements. Spot cotton of course is offering in abundance, but a satisfactory feature of the position is the selling basis, especially for good and stapled styles, as well as for the lower grades, which continues to harden. And owing to the premium on distant "future" positions, there is no real pressure to sell on the spot, as holders are able to maintain an ample margin. The publication by the American Government of the first condition report on the new crop gives the average on May 25th, as 80 per cent., as compared with 74.3 per cent., last year and 79.1 per cent., two years ago. If it were not for the fact that the area under cultivation is believed to be reduced, there would be every prospect of a large yield but with a smaller acreage only a moderate output can be expected.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

The Manchester market is looking up a bit, and presents a better tone than has been the case for some time back. There has of late been a decidedly better demand from abroad. More practical offers are being submitted from India and fair business has recently resulted in well-known makes, which has inspired manufacturers with a certain amount of confidence regarding the future. The China market has also been moving more freely. The margin of profit in most fabrics still, however, remains low, many firms working at a loss. Stocks abroad are known to be on the light side, and if buyers could be prevailed upon to display a little more confidence in prices, a much larger trade would very shortly develop.

INDIAN WHEAT FREIGHT.

Since the Whitsuntide Holiday there has been a notable change in freight markets. Whereas as much as 67s. 6d. per ton was paid at the end of May for steamers to load grain in the River Plate for England, rates in mail week have declined, and 61s. 3d. per ton for early loading was accepted. For many weeks the rate was steady at about 67s. 6d.

Unfavourable weather in Argentina is held immediately responsible for this sharp decline. Since the maize has been damaged merchants have not been so anxious to charter and the lull in chartering has enabled a certain amount of tonnage to accumulate.

Yet there have been other influences at work to assist in keeping freights down. A very important factor has been the Government policy in chartering steamers to bring wheat from India. Since the end of April scores of steamers have been chartered for the purpose, and in no case has more than 50s. per ton been obtained for the voyage from Karachi to the United Kingdom. The knowledge that the brokers who have been acting for the Government did not intend to pay more than this rate induced owners to accept the freight without hesitation. Further, the transaction of an immense amount of Indian business on these terms had a steadying influence on all other trades.

Among owners no great regret is felt at the decline in freights. Many have expressed their dislike of the extraordinary high rates, which have been attributed mainly to competition between merchants, and they admit that even in these days of heavy expenses a freight of 60s. from the Plate should show them very satisfactory results.

POPULARISING CONSOLS.

A City correspondent, says the "Economist," taking exception to the remarks of an Edinburgh correspondent regarding the execution of powers of attorney for Consol transfers, writes:—"The power of attorney is not one whit more trouble than a transfer, and there is no more expeditious method of working transfers. In response to a lot of clamour of this sort (acquisced in by Lord St. Aldwyn), the Government and the Bank *agreed* to the representations, and *inaugurated* a system of transfer deed, which, as everybody with any experience knew would happen, has been a dead letter. The delays and inconveniences of that system far offset all its advantages in the case of Consols. What really is wanted is the abolition of the 10s. stamp on Consol powers of attorney. That is the grievance. Consols transferable free of stamp duty is the bait. Then why should not a Consol power of attorney be free of stamp duty, just as the new unwanted transfer deeds are? But what is the use of talking about procedure of this kind when the Government, instead of trying to make Consols popular, have made them absolutely unsaleable with their fixed limit of price?" Our correspondent goes on to suggest that what is wanted is a sinking fund of £1,000,000 quarterly, or £4,000,000 per annum, with a fixed date of redemption, say, 60 years ahead, and points out that this would be a less drastic proceeding than promising to pay £315,000,000 in 13 years. He apparently overlooks the fact that the terms of the new loan had no relation to existing loans. Consols have been laid aside as an index of the Government's power to borrow. That Consolholders have not made anything out of the Government's extremity seems to be at the bottom of his complaint, for he says that he is aware of several individuals who had they been able to do so, would have sold Consols and taken War Loan, "to the great advantage of the nation." But this would have depreciated Consols, and defeated the object he seeks to attain. In any case, the exchange from Consols to War Loans does not offer very obvious advantages to the nation.

GERMAN TRADE.

But if, while memory is bitter against everything German, says a writer in the "Empress," a tariff wall is erected, there are no grounds whatever at present for hoping that it will be a structure as strong and unbreakable as the people would have it, but rather the present characteristic official laxity gives us promise of no more than an experimental jerry-built affair, which a year or two of costly bungling in the management and a determined onslaught by German traders, who will be prepared to sell at a fractional or even no profit to regain their footing, will see demolished or removed. British patriotism is like nothing else in this world: it can rise to wonderful heights of self-sacrifice where mere life is concerned, and in war itself where the pocket is concerned, but in normal times the patriotism that will buy a British article at a price 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., higher than a German competing article can be obtained—that class of sacrifice is made only by an infinitesimal minority. The Government, too, may abolish party, re-organise itself to one end, and strive more or less ardently to hack a path to the universal desire through a maze of antiquated moral and statutory laws (without, mark you, attempting to pull down those hampering laws and erect others that will meet existing circumstances), but there, again, State patriotism and State commonsense halt. The introduction of a tariff system to *keep* down the race we are shedding rivers of blood to *get* down is—a party matter, and the obvious rights of it must be fought for through party channels.

Those who are crying loudest now against the pariah race of the world will be the last to surrender their bigoted opinions on the rights or wrongs of "free" trade where such opinions favour that system; they will be the first to tolerate German workers in their midst and to buy their goods where "cheaper."

INDIGO IN BEHAR.

The "Indian Daily News" says the purely technical portions of the Second Report on the Improvement of Indigo in Behar which forms one of the bulletins issued by the Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, are as double-dutch to us; but it comes as a shock to learn that the present practices in Behar in growing Java indigo are about the worst that could be devised, and that in the past the indigo plant has never had a proper chance. That there has been no attempt at proper cultivation; that nothing has been done to increase the air supply or proper drainage; and that the results obtained have been the results of chance. Sometimes the colour has been good, but most frequently it has been poor and only a low price has been realised. To contrast these statements, made on the authority of men possessed of high scientific attainments, with the flourishing condition of the Indigo industry before the synthetic product came along and almost wiped it out of existence, gives us pause and leads us to doubt whether the old time P. G. knew his business so well as it was believed he did, and to enquire whether, had science been combined with practical knowledge at an earlier stage, the industry would have been able to hold its own against the German chemical substitute. The Report under notice indicates five main directions in which the indigo industry can be developed by scientific methods, and deals with the progress made in establishing the seed supply, in improving the yield of indigo, and also in finding a more valuable cover-crop for the Java plant. Nothing however has been attempted in the direction of studying the manufacturing process with the view of discovering the best way of producing pure indigo direct from the plaint. This is not necessary for the local trade, but it is stated it will have to be taken up if natural indigo is to make any progress in the European market. One of the great advantages of the synthetic product is that it is easily manipulated in the vats, whereas natural indigo varies greatly in composition and dyeing power and therefore requires expert supervision. Under modern conditions of production this is said to be a great disadvantage. It is not within the province of this note to follow the authors of the report through the various recommendations they make for the adoption of improved methods of cultivation with both Java and Sumatrana indigo, but it is laid down that an ample supply of well grown seed of Java indigo is the first condition of progress in rehabilitating the Behar industry. Other indirect methods of improving the industry are the provision of a more valuable cover-crop for Java indigo and the better utilisation of "Seeth," which has already proved a very good manure for tobacco and is now being experimented upon at Pusa with the object of getting a better return for indigo crops. Large scale experiments will be completed by the end of the present year and if the final result is successful, the method will be brought to the notice of the planters.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, June 28.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Steady
Estimated Sales	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
June	5.02
June-July	5.02
July-Aug.	5.02
Aug.-Sept.	5.12
Sept.-Oct.	5.18
Oct.-Nov.	5.25
Nov.-Dec.	5.31
Dec.-Janv.	5.36
Jan.-Feb.	5.41
Feb.-Mar.	5.45
Mar.-Apl.	5.51
Apl.-May.	5.54
May-June	5.57

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 26th.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
August-October	18/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
August-October	19/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta	
August-October	21/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, August-October	21/4½
Linseed Calcutta Sellers June-July	52 9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 28.

The market to-day has ruled quiet, and New Good Broach has given way Rs. 3/4 and is now quoted at Rs. 233/4. The weather conditions have suppressed all business and there is no demand from either mills or shippers.

We quote:—Fine Broach, July, 214/15.

Fine Bengal, July, 160.

Fine Khamgaum Akola, July, 186.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 233/4.

Fully Good Bengal, January 176.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M G. Broach	215/6	..	236	Apr.25'16
M. G.	..	..	..	July 1916
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	184	178	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm. ..	206	..	..	Jan 25'16
H G Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H G Bijapur	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M. G Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	183	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	211	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	180	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	186/7	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	213	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	212	Do.
M. G. Bengals	161/2	..	..	Do.

"MARVELS OF COTTON CONSUMPTION."

Mr. C. T. Revere compares quantities of cotton used in various industries (other than piece-goods) 20 years ago and probable consumption for the same purposes this year:

	1895.	1915.
Railroad (airbrake hose, car ceilings, seats, etc.) ..	50,000	375,000
Trolley cars	5,000	75,000
Automobiles (tires, seats, and tops)	1,000	450,000
Grain bags	5,000	40,000
Harvesting machinery ..	20,000	200,000
Electrical industry (insulation, etc.)	5,000	200,000
Army uniforms	40,000	550,000
Ships (canopies, awnings, tarpaulins, etc.)	150,000	400,000
Tobacco culture (shade for plants)	1,000	20,000
Bagging (cement, sugar, etc)	20,000	300,000
Cotton blankets	25,000	150,000
Coal industry	5,000	75,000
Duck-overcoats	1,000	20,000
Pipe covering in fireproof buildings	5,000	100,000
Wall coverings	5,000	100,000
Wagon tops, tarpaulins, etc	40,000	125,000
Pottery industry	5,000	50,000
Hose and belting	25,000	200,000
Book-binding	40,000	150,000
Cloth advertisements ..	1,000	20,000
Paper mills	10,000	50,000
Oil industry (for filtration)	25,000	75,000
Trunks and bags	5,000	75,000
Mine drains	2,000	40,000
Gloves, shoes, leggings etc.	15,000	125,000
Leather imitations	25,000	150,000
Gun cotton, smokeless powder, etc.	40,000	3,000,000
Totals	571,000	7,115,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th June 1915.

Cotton	7,148 Bales.
Wheat	9,226 cwts
Linseed	3,881 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,063 "
Ginjellyseed	32 "
Poppyseed	252 "
Groundnuts	484 "
Castorseed	6,953 "
Rice	944 "
Myrabollams	632 "
Cottonseed	2,967 "
Mowraseed	11 "
Gram	5,330 "
Joowar	539 "
Barley	147 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-10, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-5-6, R.D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 38, B.T. per candy
Yellow Hard 50 p.c. ..... Rs. 44, B.T. per candy
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-7, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Sept. Rs. 8-6-3, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6, B.T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-2, B.T. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-12, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7-3, B.T. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Rs. 31, B.T. per candy
Mowraseed.
Rs. 3-10, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-5, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 2-14, R.D. per cwt
Teelseed. Tone quiet.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 43, B.T. per candy
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36-8, B.T. per candy
Red Jubbulpur ..... Rs. 38, B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 3 7-8d. from 15th July
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-32d. July
Do. 4 Months' Sight ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
France 3 m-s do. ..... 1783 nominal
60 d-s Hong Kong 1323
Do. Shanghai 169½
60 d-s Yokohama 151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do.	24-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-11-0
English Dragons	15-0-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 28.

The Cotton Mill share market continued to be easy to-day and a slight decline was recorded. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept firm.

In mill shares for July delivery Davids declined to Rs. 547½, Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 400 but closed at Rs. 393½, Standards declined to Rs. 970, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,462½ and Centrals to Rs. 1,845.

Madhavji stood unchanged at Rs. 1,145. Crescents were quoted at Rs. 87½, Currimbhai at Rs. 175 and Finlays declined to Rs 262½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 213.

Bank of Bombay shares stood steady at Rs. 1,672½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 103¾ and Deferred at Rs. 195.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,095.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent (1. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 92 1/8 (clean prices.)

5 per cent Bombay Municipal Bonds (1919) were placed at Rs. 105½.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The share market opened quiet and dull with jute shares distinctly easier in the absence of buyers. Lower rates were accepted and although some attempts were made at a rally in the afternoon the market closed easier. Coal shares attracted very little attention, rates being for the most part the same as last week. Tea shares were inquired for and for a small business ruled quite steady. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Barakboni 11-4; Kuardi 12-12; Sedeeh 4, 4-2; South Govindpur 7-12 Union 13-6.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 205; Auckland (ord) 121; Barnagore (ord) 91; Belvedere (ord) 162; Clive (ord) 75-12; Dalhousie (ord) 155; Delta (ord) 231; Empire (ord) 14; Fort Gloster (ord) 283; Fort William (ord) 71-8; Howrah (pref) 102; Howrah (ord) 153; Kamarhatty (ord) 190; Kanknarrah (ord) 300; Kelvin (ord) 182; Northbrook (ord) 14-12; Union (ord) 222, 227.

Tea:—Chundeccherra 146, 147; Loobah 66.

Miscellaneous:—Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 90; India General (ord) 137-8; Kelvin jute (deb) 106; Northbrook jute (deb) 104-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 92-9 to 92-11; the market was unsettled in the absence of buyers and small lots were done at Rs. 92-12 to Rs. 92-14.

PROPOSED MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BOMBAY.

A general joint meeting of the Panch Shroff Marwari Association and the Marwari Shroff Association was held at Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, on Sunday, under the presidentship of Mr. Harnandray Ramnarayan Rulya, J.P., at which the proposal for forming a Chamber of Commerce of Marwaris exclusively, came up for consideration. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved that a new association be formed, to be known as the "Marwari Chamber of Commerce" with a suitable place hired for its office. The general rules were then discussed and passed. The rules relating to Hundi and seed-wheat transactions were read out and it was resolved to invite suggestions for any modifications if necessary. The election of office-bearers was then proceeded with, Mr. Ramnarain being elected president and Mr. Gangaram, munim of Mr. Gopiram Bhaktaram and Mr. Misrilal, munim of Mr. Champalal Ramsevarup, Joint-Honorary Secretaries.

MYSORE LOCAL BOARD AND MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, June 28.

The Mysore Local Board and Municipal Conference was opened to-day in the Rungacharlu Memorial Hall by the Yuvaraj with whom were Prince Dhairyashilarao of Baroda, the Rajah of Pudukota, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Sir C. Sankaram Nair and Mysore Councillors.

In the course of his inaugural speech to the delegates from every town of importance in the State, the Yuvaraj said:—"I believe this is the first conference of its kind in India and I congratulate the gentlemen who have organized it. The ground has been prepared by two special committees that recently investigated important questions relating to local self-government. I trust it will be possible for you to submit to the Government's definite proposals for improving our local bodies and placing them on a wide and more satisfactory foundation. It is noteworthy that the movement for reform in our State coincides with a similar forward step in British India. His Highness' Government are anxious to arrive at a speedy decision on the recommendations made by the special committees and, I am sure, your discussion will greatly facilitate an early settlement of these questions. I wish you god-speed in your deliberations."

Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty, Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality, was then elected Chairman of the Conference and delivered the presidential address lasting an hour and covering all subjects down for the debate which will be conducted in the Kannada language.

The Conference closes to-morrow afternoon.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowles and improves digestion.

D 12

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 — ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	54
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,672½
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,775
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	56½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50 / P 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ld. £4	£10	March.	5%	56
Mercantile Bank £ { 12½ A .. / 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£22
	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	26
National Bank. of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32
				81

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	737½
Bhimani CottonMill	100		3	99
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	110
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company ..	250	..	20	230
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	190
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	205
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,845
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	475
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	395
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,340
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	81½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	175½
David ..	250	do.	25	547½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	170
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	395
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	262½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	460
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	20	475
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hydershad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	97½
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	11½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	178½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jeeraj Balco ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	240
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,305
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	657½
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,165
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,145
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,340
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,550
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	95
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,280
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	800 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	207½
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	25	1,085
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	157½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June-Dec.	12½	270
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	970
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	100
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	205
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,405
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,085
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O / P	500	..	Nil.	325
	500	..	77	605xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	250
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15%	235

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	249
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2½
Bamanka ..	5	..	Nil.	2½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June.	7	87
Baroda Trgn Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Burma T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35%yr.	922½
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	17#
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	July	6%	21#
Bombay Ice. Mfg. ..	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land. Building ..	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	171½
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.M. Co. Ld.	10	April.	1	23
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 50	500	..	42%	525
The Eastern { O ..	£1	Nil.	Nil.	} 1sh0.
Chemical Co. { D 22sh	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	} prem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 { O ..	250	..	Nil.	245
{ P ..	100	..	Nil.	87
Katni Cement { O ..	40	..	Nil.	120
{ P ..	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Oil Co. { O. { Old 100 / New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ P. 150	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	80
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	72
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	164
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	633
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	38
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	805
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	14½
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	102½
Co { D	50	&	Nil.	190
{ P	150	June	6%	180
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,095
" Hydro" Deb. P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,020
Tata Hydro" Deb. Con P.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5%prem.
Thacker & Co. ..		May.	22½ %	190
Telephone Co. ..		..	Rs. 6	118
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	525

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
OD—Cum dividend XD—Ex dividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Last year Div.	
Akbar ..	Rs. 750	May.	Rs. 250	Rs. 4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Bredi's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bollary Press ..	275	..	15	126
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Vort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M. ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	121½
Jumna Ghng & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Maamar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	750
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	785
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	523
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	126
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	9%	155
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	Do.	6½%	662½
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	113
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	112
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Nov.-June.	4%	100 X-D.
*Mandra Bbon Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Do.	4%	74
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	25
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	73½xd
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50.	100	Jan.-July.	4%	54
*Sind Light Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	173
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	560
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Paper by Mr. Talmaki on "Stray Thoughts on Town Planning." Bombay Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per steamer Oueda will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 1.

Municipal Corporation.

FRIDAY, July 2.

The Akola and Mid-India Spinning and Weaving Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, 3 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. A.L.D. Mayun in English on "Earnest Brotherhood and the Result." Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8-30 p.m., 9 to 10-30 p.m., and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

MERCHANT.—Dr. Jugmondas Chhabildas Merchant, died on 26th June, 1915, at his residence, Mota Mandir's Pole, Surat, at 1 p.m.

KARANJIA—At Hong Kong on the 27th June 1915, Sorabji Naoroji Karanjia. Deeply regretted. (By wire.)

MULLENY—On Sunday, the 20th June, Eveleen Constance Mulleny, widow of the late Hugh Edward Mulleny, aged 70 years and 4 months. (Southern India, English and Scottish papers please copy.)

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lt.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

June 29.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during June and July. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 8-45 p.m. Dress—Drill Order, with helmets, haversacks and waterbottles.

3 days 28 to 30th June "A" Coy., 1 N.C. Os. and 4 men per day.
3 days 1st to 3rd July, "E" Coy., 1 N.C. Os. and 4 men per day.
6 days 4th to 9th July "F" Coy., 1 N.C. Os. and 4 men per day.
7 days 10th to 16th July "G" Coy., 1 N.C. Os. and 4 men per day.
7 days 17th to 19th July "B" Coy., 1 N.C. Os. and 4 men per day.
5 days 20th to 24th July "C" Coy. 1 N.C. Os. and 4 men per day.
3 days 25th to 27th July "A" Coy. 1 N.C. Os. and 4 men per day.
4 days 28th to 31st July "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Os. and 4 men per day.

198 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows.—
"D" Company.—Wednesday, 30th inst.
"E" Company.—Thursday, 1st, Friday 2nd, Saturday, 3rd and Sunday 4th proxmo.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 3 N.C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BITTEN BY A VIPER.

Luxmon Narayen, a Hindu, aged 30, employed in a brewery at Fergusson Road, and residing on the premises, was bitten by a viper on the left ankle whilst he was in the compound on Saturday. Household remedies were applied but he died yesterday.

BURGLARY IN JEWELLERY SHOP.

Mr. Pherozeshah B. Dubash, a jeweller, reports that before he went to his shop in Medows Street, the Police informed him on Saturday morning that the shop had been broken open. On going to the shop he found three show cases had been forced open, and rolled-gold jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 570, stolen.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague and one attack of small-pox occurred in Bombay on Sunday, the single plague attack being reported from Worli. The total mortality from all causes was 55, as compared with 73 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 54 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,794, out of which 16 were found to be plague stricken.

DONATIONS TO THE M. R. FREE PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Mr. D. M. Rokde, proprietor of the Madhavrao Rokde Free Primary School, Mandavi, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to his school:—Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, Rs. 30, Messrs. S. B. Kargutker Rs. 50, H. B. Bhapker and R. R. Mundhe & Co., Rs. 25 each, K. R. Mitra Rs. 15, R. N. Shinde, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas, Girijashanker Vijayashanker Shaiwale, G. D. Ghule, K. R. Korgaoker, G. G. Kale, R. J. Avhad, and Bhurchand Poonamchand Marwadi Rs. 10 each, Messrs. S. N. Dabholker, V. V. Metha, J. K. Parulker, R. L. Chilap and Dhondiba Aher, Rs. 5 each, Dr. Salunke Rs. 3, Major Nanasaheb Shinde of Baroda Army Rs. 25, a wellwisher Rs. 50 and another wellwisher Rs. 5.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay by the P. & O. mail boat Khyber yesterday—

Mr and Mrs C W Moss, Mr C Sandford, Mrs Murtie, Mr J Maitland, Rev. and Mrs W C Penn, Mr J R Leslie, Mr J W Keith, Mrs & Mr G. S. Alexander, G Sherlock Hubbard Mrs F A Lodge, Mr W C Rose, Miss V. Rose, Mr T P Sheehan, Rev. D N Macnicol, Mr Irar G Tredaevay, Mrs Florence, Mr David Laird, Mr. F Lunglay, Mr and Mrs A G Hogg, Mr G Stewart, Mr H K Watt, Mr J O Moncur, Mr L A Clark, Mr Jas Gray, Mr D F Scott, Mr G Tarbat, Mr and Mrs S W Rehelitt, Mr P Hutton, Mr W L Kirby, Mrs Wynn Lloyd, Mr E M Butter, Mr D'E Hickie, Mr Newell Puft, Captain A G Williamson, Mr A G Mitchell, Mr W H Holloway, Mr R Perring, Mr John Wilkins, Mr B J de Castro, Dr C B Vakil, Col. S Radcliff, Mr T McMullen, Mrs Brooks Wood, Mr T T Williams, Mr E J Ookley, Mr H Collingridge, Major C P Carnegy, Lt. W J Coventry, Lance Daffadar, Nand Ram, Capt. W T Allen, Captain J C Gannon, Captain W A Ferris, Captain H W Hill, Captain C F Trench, Captain G P Gretton, Lt. F T Drake-Brockman, Lt. E H Whitford Hawkey, Abdul Aziz, Badan Singh, Mr W A J Archbold, Mr C E W Jones, Mr J R Fawkner, Mr K A A Rahim, Mrs J M Cairns, Mr E H Butterworth, Capt. Fenton, Mr Rosha, Mrs Cadell and one Deck passenger.

The seventeen berths in Karachi harbour are occupied by seventeen steamers, and the bulk oil pier has also a steamer alongside. In addition to these seven steamers are moored in the stream making 25 steamers in all in the port.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C 19

THE BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

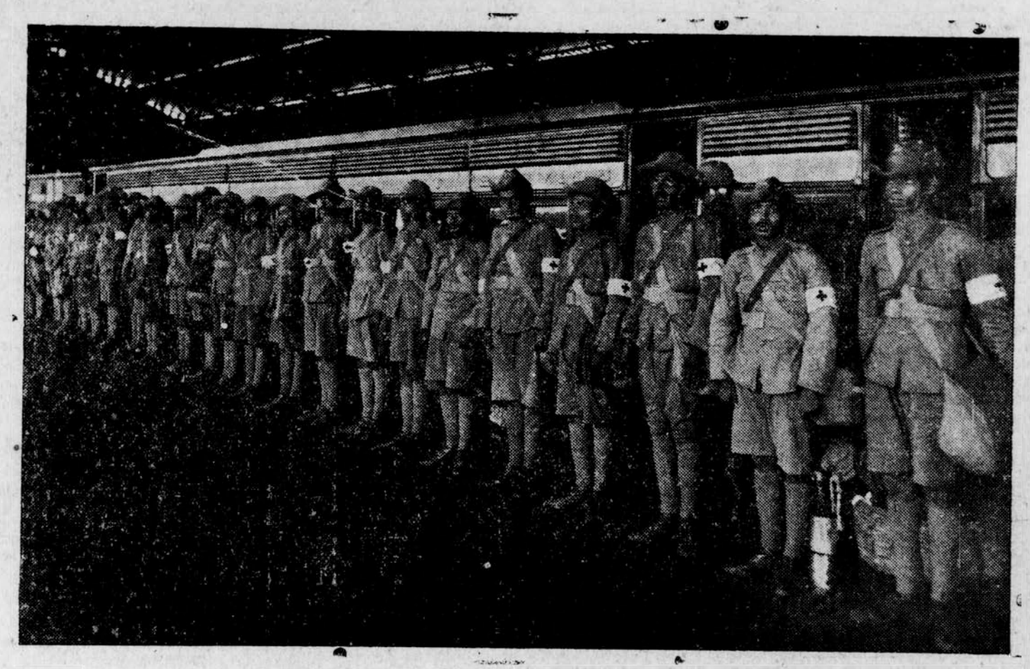


Photo by Mr. G. M. Jayakar.

Arrival of the Corps at Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

THE AMIR'S 14TH CORONATION DAY.



Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Garden party in honour of H. M. the Amir's fourteenth Coronation day held on Sunday in Bombay.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE SECOND BULLETIN.

The Honorary Secretaries of the forthcoming Bombay Provincial Conference to be held at Poona early next month have issued the following bulletin dated June 26:—

When the last Bulletin was published, about 100 gentlemen, mostly from the City of Poona itself, had joined the Reception Committee. Their number has now risen nearly to 175, and promises to rise much higher. The list includes some of the most influential residents of Poona, and the lists from the mofussil, which have begun coming in, include all the prominent men of the respective places. There is reason to believe that the Reception Committee will receive a large accession of strength, both in numbers and weight, during the next few days.

The last Bulletin mentioned the formation of District Congress Committees for Belgaum and Dharwar districts; similar Committees have since been formed for Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur districts. These new Committees, as the old ones, are strong in numbers, and have on their lists names of first importance in the districts. Steps are being taken to establish a District Congress Committee for Ratnagiri district and Taluka Congress Committees for Khandesh. A sub-District Congress Committee of four talukas in Dharwar, viz., Haveri, Ranibennur, Hangal and Hirekerur, has been set up, which consists of 32 members. The District Congress Committee for the Girgaum ward was formally launched into existence at a meeting held on the 14th June 1915, with 218 members. Arrangements are being made to constitute similar Committees for other wards, and one for Bhuleshwar will very soon come into existence. As in the Deccan and the Karnatak, the holding of the Conference has evoked much enthusiasm in Gujarat and Sind, and the leading men of Surat, Broach, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Hyderabad, and other places have promised strong support.

The new Committees recently brought into being and the old ones are proceeding with the election of delegates to the Conference, and those that have not yet done so are requsted to elect delegates without delay and send in their names to this office. Those Committees which have so long deferred suggesting the addition of names from their districts to the Reception Committee are requested kindly to send in their lists early. If additional forms for delegates and members of the Reception Committee are required, they may be ordered from this office. It is the earnest desire of the Reception Committee that each district should be represented in the Conference by as large a number of delegates as might be.

The Reception Committee has decided to erect a pandal for the Conference and has chosen the site of the large maidan in front of the Shaniwar Wada for the purpose. The erection of the pandal has already been taken in hand; and every care will be taken to make it as little inconvenient as possible. Sub-Committees for the provisional selection of subjects for discussion at the Conference, the entertainment of delegates and the organisation of other departments, have been appointed, and the enlistment of volunteers is going forward.

It is to be earnestly requested that the Secretaries of all the Congress Committees will ascertain from the delegates they will elect as to how many of them desire to put up at the quarters that will be provided by the Reception Committee and convey the information to us at an early date, in order that we may be enabled to make suitable arrangements for their entertainment. They are also requested to state how many of the delegates will live in the Indian style and how many in the European. Boarding and lodging will be provided for four days, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th July, and the charge for it, in Indian style, has been fixed at Rupee 1 per member per day.

LAHORE MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD.

A memorial to the late King Edward is to be erected in Lahore at a cost of £213,345. It will consist of: (a) A medical college with (1) a new main block with administrative offices, common rooms, library and examination hall, and lecture theatres for senior subjects; (2) a research institute housing the pathology, physiology, and hygiene departments of the college; (3) a cold storage block with judicial and pathological post-mortem theatres; (4) extension of the anatomy and materia medica blocks; (5) a students' hostel to accommodate 150 students. (b) A hospital with (1) a greatly enlarged Mayo Hospital main block, of which the present medical college will form the out-patient department; (2) a much extended septic block; (3) a new tuberculosis block; (4) the conversion of the Lady Lyall Home into an eye, ear, and throat out-patient department; (5) substantial additions to the Albert Victor Hospital; (6) Indian family and private paying wards with their own operating theatre; (7) a new nurses' home; (8) residential quarters for both European and Indian house surgeons; (8) a steam laundry and disinfecting plant and incinerator; (10) a large number of menials' quarters. It is hoped that the new buildings will be completed some time in 1917.

THE BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

The advance party of the above Corps in charge of Lieut. N. R. Chattarjee, I.M.S., a new commissioned Officer and some privates together with a military escort from the 16th Rajputs and 36 camp followers arrived in Bombay on Sunday. Yesterday the whole Corps arrived by the Nagpur Mail. As arranged the Corps will shortly embark on board the Hospital Ship Madras, for the Persian Gulf.

The corps, it will be remembered, has been limited by a Government order to one commandant, four British commissioned officers, five Indian commissioned officers, seven non-commissioned officers and sixty rank and file. This is considered to be sufficient for the care of 200 beds in a military hospital on the lines of communication between the fighting line and the base at Busrah. There will be 6 squads of 6 men each to man every stretcher, besides which there will be a motor ambulance van for the quick transit of the wounded. The Corps will be so organized as to furnish the personnel for the care of the hospital as well as to supply a certain number of stretcher-bearers for advance ambulance work if necessary. The Corps is furnished with an X-Ray apparatus of a most approved and up-to-date pattern which will be a great acquisition in Persia. It will carry appliances for electric disinfection of poisoned wounds without undue handling. The new device should prove a great boon to the wounded. All up-to-date surgical appliances for microscopic reserch will accompany the corps.

The following were the Officers in charge:—

Commandant:—Lieut.-Col. A. H. Nott, I.M.S.

Lieutenant and Adjutant:—P. K. Gupta, I.M.S. (Cal. Un.)

Lieutenant U. N. Banerjee, I.M.S. (Punjab Un.)

Lieutenant P. N. Ghose, I.M.S. (Cal. Un.) and Lieutenant N. R. Chatterjee, I.M.S., (Cal. Un.)

Indian.

Subadar Karram Chand.

Jemadar:—K. Bagchi, I.M.S.; J. Chuckervarti, M.B. (Cal.); K. C. Dass Gupta, I.M.S.D. and N. B. Bhattacharjee, I.S.M.D. & I.M.S.

Prior to the departure a Divine Service was held at the Alipore Lines at 9-15 a.m. on Saturday last which was conducted by Sir Gooroodas Banerjee.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE QUAINTS.

The Quaints who are announced to make their first appearance at the Royal Opera House to-night claim to present one of the most artistic and genuinely humorous attractions ever brought from London to the East.

Mr. Henry Dullas, under whose direction the Company is touring, tells us, that the combination of artistes and the character of the performances they give will fulfil a long-felt want, viz., refined humour, genuine fun free from all vulgarity, and at the same time a performance of real musical excellence. Judging by press notices, "The Quaints" have proved an enormous attraction wherever they have appeared. The season is for five nights only and there will be a change of programme nightly.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

To-night and to-morrow are the last two nights of the fine current programme now running at the Palace of Varieties. Little Mona is appearing in a number of catchy songs. The picture programme is also excellent, the chief attractions being "The Lighthouse Prisoners," a drama full of thrilling incidents, and "The Siege of Liege."

A PUNJAB DACOITY.

FIFTEEN OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 28.

Judgment in the Bindi Patoand Khurd dacoity case was delivered by Mr. Robson, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, Jhang, on the 25th instant. The complainant was a Hindu inhabitant of a hamlet in Mauza, Bindi Patoand Khurd, and he obtained permission to take his goods to the house of a leading Mahomedan inhabitant of the place, Amir Haidar Shah, for greater safety. He was proceeding to remove his goods to this refuge when the dacoits fell upon his house and shop and stripped them of all that remained. Before this happened Amir Haidar Shah himself had been decoyed away from his house on the pretext of a requisition for help from some relations of his own across the river. His two small sons who had been left at the house however took their father's place with spirit and resolution. Though too young to offer actual resistance to the dacoits, they hit on a happy expedient of posting themselves with *Korans* upon their heads at the door of the house where the Hindu and his womenfolk were in hiding and challenged the ruffians to enter. The dacoits went to the back of the building and endeavoured to force an entrance by digging through the wall. While they were so engaged the boys' father turned up and the dacoits were driven away. Eventually 55 persons were accused and 36 were brought to trial. Of these 14 were discharged. Fifteen were convicted and they received appropriate sentences, two ringleaders getting seven years' rigorous imprisonment and the rest five years.

THE LATE MR. C. B. N. CAMA I. C. S.

APPRECIATION OF AN ENGLISH FRIEND

The "Pioneer" publishes the following touching appreciation of the late Mr. Cama, contributed by an English friend of the deceased Parsi Civilian:—

On the 22nd May at Hoshangabad in the Central Provinces, Camaji Byramji Navroji Cama, of the Indian Civil Service, Sessions Judge of the Nerbudda Division, passed to his rest from fever and heart failure at the age of 37. His brief life was crowded with brilliant distinction. Reference to the Civil List shows that he had passed by the Degree of Honour (in the First Division) in the Persian and Urdu languages, in Arabic, Hindi, Bengali, Uriya and Marathi by High Proficiency, in Sanskrit by the Higher Standard. He was a Wrangler of his year at Cambridge. Earlier in his career, illness having prevented him from appearing in the B. A. examination, he was granted special dispensation to appear for both Batchelorship and Mastership of Arts at one sitting, and secured a double First class in both degrees, a Government Scholarship to pursue his studies in England, and the Chancellor's Medal which for several years previously had not been awarded. This list of attainments is far from exhaustive. He had more than a smattering of European languages other than English, and at the time of his death was preparing for fresh conquests in the realms of Assyrian and Chaldean. And the burden of his erudition sat upon him so lightly that, outside the circle of his intimate friends, men saw in him merely a large-hearted Parsi gentleman of unbounded hospitality, modest and self effacing, with a charity to which the poor and feeble never appealed in vain, and gifted with a personal charm that made him the most delightful of club-companions to his equals, the most sympathetic of official superiors to those who had the fortune to work under him. He belonged to the well-known Cama family of Bombay, his grandfather having been Mr. P. H. Cama, C.I.E., the donor of the Cama hospital, his father the late Mr. N. P. Cama, Barrister-at-law. The extraordinary parallel of his own scholastic career with that of his twin brother Byramji, up to the point when, thirteen years ago, the latter lost his life by a tragic accident at Cambridge, has in it all the elements of an unfinished romance. The bond between the two brothers, not only in affection but in intellect, was certainly transcendental. Both studied and thought alike. As is well-known, both were Wranglers, standing 6th and 7th in the list, respectively. Sensitive to comment, the twins at their own request were given seats far apart in the many examinations for which they entered simultaneously. On one such occasion it was discovered both had dissected a flower wrongly, both had called the petals by the same wrong name, and had answered correctly all the other questions.

Their answers, correct and incorrect, were identical. The staggering blow of his brother's death was borne bravely and in the same year Cama took up Mathematical Astronomy, and won the Sir Isaac Newton Scholarship within twelve months. Before passing the I. C. S. Examination he had also qualified himself for a call to the Bar, and his thesis on Copyright Law had been accepted for the LL. M. degree which he took some years after his return to India in 1904.

From this date he entered upon the study of Oriental languages. For active exercise he was, to his bitter regret, physically incapacitated. But idleness was abhorrent to his nature, and, as abovementioned, the Civil List shows to what good use he put the notoriously scanty leisure that workers on the Judicial side enjoy. Both his private circumstances and his simple tastes combined to render him comparatively indifferent to the very large Government prizes which he earned by these accumulated triumphs, and it is now left for his friends to repudiate the vulgar charge of mercenary scholarship, which, levelled at him by the ignorant, he himself had never stooped to deny. His consistent aim was to make the study of Indian languages more attractive and general, in particular to members of his own service. The mere accretion of knowledge was to him no more than the foundation of future constructive work to the scope of which only his notes, alas! remain to testify.

Of his countless acts of private kindness, of the readiness with which he laid aside pressing official work to assist others in their troubles, there is no space to make mention here. His happy, serene temperament, lodged in a frame of Johnsonian proportions has brightened the social life of many a small station. Like Chaucer's "Very perfect gentle knight" he neither spoke nor thought evil of anyone, and his wit, drawn from the many deep-hidden springs of his researches, was pure and unsullied. Simple as a child, he faced the prospect of an early death with a curiously touching naivete and courge, and in the middle of discussing the use to which, some day, he was to put his learning, would pull himself up with a jest that only thinly veiled his absolute certainty of an untimely decease. A brilliant scholar and a most lovable man! May his soul, in the abode of just men made perfect, rest in peace.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

DEFALCATION IN HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed their sitting yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Hall to consider the undisposed items on the June Agenda.

The first item of importance was the Report of a Committee, dated the 25th May, 1915, regarding a case of defalcation in the office of the Deputy Health Officer, "C" Ward, which was detected in course of an audit conducted by the audit office of the Chief Accountant's Department.

In this case, Moreshwar, the head clerk, it was alleged, had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 2,308-13-6, of this Rs. 587-12-3 had been recovered from Moreshwar, and Rs. 1,000 from the Indian Guarantee and Surety ship Association, who stood security for the fidelity of Moreshwar to that extent. The actual loss sustained by the Municipality was Rs. 721-1-3.

The Commissioner pointed out that although the amount of loss was not very considerable, the commission of the fraud was made possible now owing to there being no accounts safeguards against it, but owing to carelessness and negligence on the part of several officers of the Municipality which rendered the existing safeguards quite nugatory.

The Committee in submitting their Report observe that the above remarks of the Commissioner gave rise to the following points for consideration among others:—

(1) Whether the Deputy Health Officers concerned who were guilty of negligence in looking after their imprest accounts should be punished for their neglect by requiring them to pay some portion of the money lost.

(2) Whether the Deputy Health Officers are being successful in the object for which they were appointed.

(3) Whether the Revenue Audit Office which failed to detect the defalcation whilst auditing the accounts of the Deputy Health Officer's office is worth being maintained and whether it should not be abolished or rather merged into the Test Audit Establishment of the Chief Accountant.

With regard to the first point the Committee understand that the Commissioner has already severely reprimanded the officers concerned. As the power of dealing with the officers concerned vests in the Commissioner the Committee are of opinion that it be left to the Commissioner to take any further departmental action in the matter as he may consider advisable. With regard to the second point mentioned above the Committee understand that the Commissioner proposes to place before the Corporation a general Report dealing with the organization of the Health Department in which the point in question will be fully dealt with. As regards the third point the Committee understand that the question is already under the consideration of a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee who will no doubt fully investigate into the matter. It does not, therefore, seem necessary for this Committee to proceed with the consideration of this question.

MR. WACHA'S MINUTE

Mr. D. E. Wacha recorded the following minute on the above Report:—

While I generally agree with the Report I am not prepared to share the views of the Commissioner touching the 2nd point. Deputy Health Officers are not accountants and if any error has been made it is only natural. There ought to be a cashier in Dr. Turner's office to whom alone the various officers should look for correct payment of imprest. But I am rather astonished that under this flimsy pretext the Commissioner wants to upset the whole arrangement regarding the Health Department which was arrived at after years of consideration and experience. The Commissioner will have to meet with very big lions in his path in the Corporation if he thinks he can so light-heartedly try to upset the arrangement however distasteful it may be to him. Here again it is to be suspected that the Commissioner is trying to exercise an autocracy which is exceedingly dangerous to the free and independent progress of Local Self-Government and I take this opportunity to warn my colleagues against this fresh attack on the powers of the Corporation.

Mr. Jehangir J. Cursetji in his minute said that he fully endorsed Mr. Wacha's remarks, while Sir Bhalchandra Krishna wrote that he agreed with the remarks of Mr. Wacha.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta in moving that the Report be adopted by the Corporation said:—Personally I do not see any great necessity for the minutes that have been recorded in this case. You will observe that the Report is more or less of a non-committal character. Certain defalcations took place under circumstances which were certainly extraordinary. You will see that the letter of the Commissioner mentions various details which made those circumstances possible. During the course of the inquiry certain matters came to the notice of the Commissioner and he put down certain points, one of which was in respect of the capacity of Deputy Health Officers to look after their accounts. He has simply brought that forward as a matter for consideration. I do not see why so much should be made of the remarks made by him.

Mr. Mehta moved that the Report of the Committee be recorded and a copy sent of it to the Commissioner.

Dr. N. Sukhia observed that the Committee had wisely said nothing against Deputy Health Officers. With regard to the appointment of these officers, Dr. Sukhia said that the Commissioner was invested with certain powers to make their appointments and their selection was left to his discretion. If any incompetent officer had been appointed it was the Commissioner and the Executive Health Officer who were responsible. He thought that certain gentlemen had excellent diplomas and were well qualified for the posts had not been selected. He deprecated the attempts made to show that these officers were not competent.

THE COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner said that Deputy Health Officers were provided with certain advances for petty expenses, and they had what was known as an imprest account. They received the monies and certified that they had checked the cash balances and found them to be correct. In the present case a sum of Rs. 557 was due to coolies for killing rats and these had not been paid by the head clerk for over four months. The orders in such cases were that the coolies should be paid at once. The Deputy Health Officer should have been aware that the men were not paid. There was another item of Rs. 200 towards the inoculation expenses. The Deputy Health Officer when he handed over charge certified that he had counted the imprest and found the cash correct. It might be that his signature on the form was a formal one.

Continuing the Commissioner said the second part of the charge against the head clerk, was in respect of monies collected by the bill collector and paid into the office. The amount misappropriated was Rs. 1,500. The offence was perpetrated by the use of incorrect forms. The Deputy Health Officer should have known of this offence as they received outstanding bills and knew of the bills collected. The bill collectors in this case were honest and paid in their collections. The Commissioner could not however attach much blame to the Deputy Health Officers, as they were not familiar with accounts. The chief offenders would be the members of the Revenue branch. Mr. Wacha had suggested the appointment of a cashier in the office of the Executive Health Officer. He however thought that one head cashier in the Head Office was sufficient. The Deputy Health Officers were not seriously in the wrong and there was no imputation of dishonesty against them.

OVERWORKED OFFICIALS.

Mr. Cadell thought that they were overworked and in his opinion it would be better to relieve them of the work in connection with the Conservancy Department. Mr. Wacha thinks that there were scandals even in that Department. He must however remember, said Mr. Cadell, that those scandals could not be stopped. Some change in the system was necessary. He did not at present propose to deal with the general question. Deputy Health Officers should stick to their sanitary work and the work of the anti-Malarial Department also should be made over to them. That would be perfectly correct in principle.

Mr. Cadell then expressed an opinion that Deputy Health Officers were badly paid. He had no wish to get rid of them as had been suggested in certain quarters. They could not at present afford to increase the pay of these officers. He honestly believed that he was a friend of Deputy Health Officers.

In the present case he proposed recovering a small amount from them, in order to impress on them their responsibilities. Although the defalcations had occurred in July, 1912, the amounts proposed would be recovered from them. In conclusion Mr. Cadell said that he did not blame them, they had done their best, and having a good deal to do could not do more.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla thought a good deal of the discussion that had preceded was irrelevant. Three points had risen out of this case. With regard to the first the Commissioner was competent to deal with it and he proposed taking certain action, and they should leave that to the Commissioner. With regard to the second the Commissioner was going to submit a Report. It could then be criticised by the Corporation. As to the third point the Committee simply say that the matter is under the consideration of a Sub-Committee. The discussion, that had taken place, was, in Sir Ibrahim's opinion, out of place.

The Corporation resolved to adopt the Report and forward a copy of it to the Commissioner.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The Corporation next considered the report of the Committee regarding the amendment of the Municipal Building Bye-laws.

This committee was asked to consider and report on the suggestions made by the Executive Engineer for the amendment of the Building Bye-laws and Regulations in respect of the nature, quality and dimensions of materials used and the proportion of unskilled labour employed in building operations. The Committee was also asked to report on certain other suggestions for the amendment of bye-laws. The Committee had before it a detailed report of the Executive Engineer on the case of the collapse of a chawl in Parel.

The Committee having carefully considered the various suggestions in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, in their report dated the 24th May, 1915, state that Bye-law No. 9 provides that walls should be "properly bonded and solidly put together" and that the mortar should be "well compounded of not less than one part of good fresh burnt lime and not more than three parts of clean sharp sand or other like suitable materi to be approved by the Commissioner." The Executive Engineer suggests that the proportion of lime to sand or other approved material might with advantage be altered to one part of lime to two parts (instead of three parts) of sand as the lime has frequently a considerable proportion of inert impurities and the sand readily obtainable is not sharp but consists of rounded grains.

The Committee are, however, of opinion that the Bye-law should be amended so as to admit of the proportion of lime to sand being fixed at one to one instead of at one to three.

The Executive Engineer is of opinion that the dimensions of masonry walls should not have been reduced when the Bye-laws were last revised. The Committee therefore asked him to submit to them a suitable draft amended Bye-law No. 16. A statement showing the old Bye-law and the existing Bye-law as proposed to be amended, together with a sketch graphically showing the thickness for walls of domestic masonry brick walled buildings under the Bye-law existing prior to 1910 and the proposed Bye-law prepared by the Executive Engineer, is appended to this report.

The Committee approve of the amended Bye-law as proposed.

The Executive Engineer points out that in the majority of masonry structures erected under the existing general Bye-law the absence of sufficient bonding is particularly marked and urges that it is of the utmost importance to the strength of a wall that the stones should be of such dimensions and so arranged as to overlap and tie the wall together both longitudinally and transversely. In order to ensure this the Committee have approved of the suggestion of the Executive Engineer to insert the following Bye-law after Bye-law No. 20:—

"In the case of the common rubble masonry the stones shall overlap or break joint from one to one and one-half times the depth of the course, both along the face of the wall and also from the front to the back and in every case the ends of headers shall not form less than one-fourth of the whole area of the face of the masonry.

In the case of the common rubble masonry the wall shall be bonded both laterally and transversely one-fourth of the mass shall consist of headers and the wall shall be brought up uniformly and levelled at regular intervals not exceeding two feet in height."

It is very difficult to get rubble work well executed and as defective work cannot be detected after completion, the Executive Engineer is of opinion, in which the Committee concur, that in order to prevent inferior work and consequent chances of accidents it is essential to make it obligatory on the Licensed Surveyor to see that a qualified and competent Mistry or Inspector of Works is constantly employed in his absence when work of this kind is being executed.

The Committee therefore recommend that the Commissioner be requested to frame, under Section 356 of the Municipal Act, a regulation to that effect for the guidance of Licensed Surveyors.

It has been pointed out to the Committee that in Bye-laws Nos. 19 and 21 the limits prescribed for the superincumbent weights per square foot of horizontal sectional area to be allowed for ordinary and table moulded bricks and for ashlar masonry with Porebunder stone are excessive for the materials obtainable in Bombay.

The Committee have considered the point and recommend that the limits of the weights in question should be reduced from 5, 6 and 12 tons to 3½, 4 and 6 tons.

By Corporation Resolution No. 1671, dated the 18th June, 1914, the Committee have been asked to consider the question as to whether any additional powers for enforcing the provision of means of access to or egress from dwelling houses are necessary, raised in the Commissioner's letter No. 1180, dated the 17th April 1914, with which a detailed report was submitted to the Corporation on the fire that took place at Bhuleshwar Road on the 6th February 1914.

The Committee have considered this question and are of opinion that no additional powers for the purpose are required as Section 349D of the Municipal Act, which was inserted in the Act by Bombay Act II of 1911, gives to the Commissioner sufficient powers in the matter.

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 4642, dated the 8th October, 1914, under which the Committee have been asked to report whether it was not desirable to have in a public building and in any other building exceeding 125,000 cubic feet which is constructed or adapted to be used as a dwelling house for separate families, the floors of lobbies, passages, and landings and the stairs to be of fire-resisting material and carried by supports of such material. In this connection the Commissioner had placed before the Committee a report from the Executive Engineer in which he states that the practice of enforcing construction of fire-resisting materials for the lobbies and corridors, etc., of public buildings and of dwelling houses (meant for separate families) exceeding 125,000 c.ft., was already in vogue in important cities and towns of the United Kingdom and that in a commercial and congested City like Bombay where the chances for the spread of fire are proportionately greater, it was certainly desirable that similar construction be enforced as a protection against the spread of fire and as affording a tolerably safe means of egress in case of fire. He, however, points out that the poposal under reference omits mention of "corridors" which it seems is necessary to include and which is mentioned in the Regulations for the construction of buildings given in the London Building Act, 1904-05, Section 68 of which runs as follows:—

"In every public building and in any other building of more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand feet in cubical extent, and which is constructed or adapted to be used as a dwelling house for separate families, the floors of the lobbies, corridors, passages and landings, and also the flights of stairs shall be of fire-resisting material, and carried by supports of a fire-resisting material."

FIRE-RESISTING MATERIAL.

The Executive Engineer also suggests that the expression "fire-resisting material" should be defined in the Building Bye-laws and points out to the following definition given in Knight's Model Bye-laws as being a good guide a framing a definition to suit local requirements:—

"The expression 'fire-resisting material' includes any of the following materials and things, namely:—

"(1) Brickwork constructed of good hard, sound, well burnt bricks, stone or other hard and incombustible materials properly bonded and solidly put together.—(*a*) With good mortar compounded of good fresh burnt lime and clean, sharp sand, and of good fresh burnt lime and mixture of one part of sand and two parts of burnt ballast, broken bricks, stones, furnace or forge ashes, ground sufficiently fine and properly mixed with the lime in the proportion of one part of lime to three parts of sand or grit; or (*b*) With good cement; or (*c*) With good cement mortar, compounded of good cement, or other cement of equal quality, mixed with clean, sharp sand or grit as aforesaid in the proportion of one part of cement to four parts of sand or grit.

(2) Iron and steel.

(3) Oak and teak and other hard timber when used for beams or posts, or in combination with iron, the timber and the iron (if any) being protected by plastering in cement or other incombustible or non-conducting external coating.

(4) Slate, tiles, brick, and terra-cotta when used for coverings or corbels.

(5) Flagstones when used for floors over arches, but not exposed on the underside and not supported at the ends only and flagstones bedded on a sufficient thickness of good concrete.

(6) Concrete composed of broken brick, stone chippings, or ballast and lime cement or calcined gypsum when used for filling in between joists of floors."

On all these suggestions the Committee invited the views of the Association of Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, who have been good enough to favour the Committee with their opinion which is to the effect that it would be desirable to make the floors of lobbies, corridors, passages and landings, also flights of stairs in public buildings and buildings of more than 125,000 c.ft. used as dwellings for separate families of fire resisting construction, if leading to exits from the building. As to flights of staircase the Association point out that this is already the rule under the Municipal Regulations.

In these circumstances the Committee recommend that additional Bye-laws be framed according to the suggestions of the Executive Engineer mentioned above.

The Association of Bombay Architects suggest that in addition to the materials mentioned in the above-quoted definition the construction now considered suitable for a staircase, namely, timber filled in with concrete should also be considered suitable for lobbies, corridors, passages and landings, as this construction combined with the weight-bearing posts and beams without any covering would in their opinion be sufficient. The Association is further of opinion that with a view to facilitate construction and to prevent the proposed regulation working harshly the Municipality, in case of timber frame construction, should not insist upon the clear height of 10 feet for those parts of floors which contain the lobbies, corridors, passages and landings, if the spaces between the floor joists of such parts are filled in with concrete.

After careful consideration the Committee do not approve of these suggestions.

THE MINUTES.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar has recorded the following minute on the above report:—

As regards Bye-law No. 9 referred to in para 3 the proportion of lime to sand should be one to two as originally recommended by the Executive Engineer not to add unnecessarily to the cost of the building material without any corresponding benefit. In taking action under Section 356 the Commissioner would do well to take a deposit from a licensed Surveyor where the cost of a building is to exceed a certain sum (Rs. 30,000) with a condition attached that where any flaw dangerous to public safety is discovered within three years next to the completion certificate the whole deposit should be forfeited by the Surveyor to the Municipality. As regards the Bhuleshwar fire referred to in para 8, it is understood that the Commissioner can call upon the owners of houses where a staircase is not of a fire-resisting material and passes near or over a kitchen to reconstruct it of a fire-resisting material as contemplated under Section 349D or to remove it.

The next minute is from Mr. D. E. Wacha, which runs as follows:—

The report so far as it goes is all right and so, too, the suggestions made regarding materials, bonding, etc., etc., by both the Executive Engineer and the Architects' Association. But I am of opinion that do what you may, this subject comes under the category of that practical proposition which says "*men not measures.*" Your measures may be perfect and faultless. But after all the safety of houses newly constructed must depend on the amount of vigilance, care and intelligence bestowed not only by the licensed Surveyor and the Mistry, but on the Inspectors of the Municipality themselves. If these Inspectors, in spite of your new-fangled bye-laws and drastic directions, fail to discharge their duty as they ought to, there can be no guarantee that houses constructed in the future will not sometimes come to grief as this particular one under report. Your bind down the responsible builders. *But where is the penalty* for the responsible officers who may be told off for duty of the necessary inspection? It is the old, old story of who will keep in custody the custodian. The moment an Inspector is charged with neglect or default up rise in arms the executive bureaucracy to shelter by hook or crook the accused. There cannot be the slightest breath of neglect against him. He must be assumed to be infallible and immaculate as if collusion cannot arise between them and the builders!! We have to take into consideration the contingency of the *human equation*, a very inefficient co-efficient in these days of official mendacity and official delinquency. The rub is there. After all in such matters we only "muddle through" somehow. That is about it all.

Mr. Jehanghir J. Cursetji's minute is to the following effect:—

I quite agree with some of Mr. Wacha's outspoken remarks. Unless the Municipal Executive take effective measures to control their own minor officers responsible for the proper construction of buildings placed under their direct supervision and inspection, and deal sternly and effectively with such of them as are found guilty, dismissing and prosecuting them *in every instance* without fear or favour, any amount of such bye-laws, so strict and effective on paper, will be of no avail. It is the guilty connivance of the minor Municipal employes more than anything else that is at the bottom of the whole mischief, in my opinion.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, in his minute states that while approving the report "I would like to point out with reference to para 7, Bye-laws 19 and 21 that for the words "ashlar masonry" should be read "Block-in-course masonry with ashlar facing" as "ashlar" is the term employed for denoting the nature of the face dressing used in a heavy class of masonry such as "Block-in-course" and may be fine or medium dressed ashlar."

Mr. R. B. Bantri, another member of the Committee has recorded the following minute:—

I approve the report except para. 10 thereof. I think that as suggested by the Architects' Association, the present construction of a timber staircase filled in with concrete should be considered suitable and sufficiently fire-resisting and that such construction should be included in the definitions given in para. 9. Similarly where the spaces between floor joists are filled in with concrete it does not seem desirable to insist upon the clear height of 10 feet for such parts of floors as contain lobbies, &c.

I agree in Mr. Whyte's remarks regarding "ashlar masonry."

I agree with Mr. Wacha that it is no use making Bye-laws regarding the nature, quality, &c., of building materials and other matters such as employment of skilled labour, &c., to secure good bonding, &c., in the construction unless, along with the Licensed Surveyors, some steps are devised in the Executive Engineer's office to control the subordinate officers responsible for the proper supervision of construction, and make them also directly responsible to see that the materials used are good and as required under the Bye-laws. More care is necessary especially as regards lime and bricks. A more careful attention to these than is at present paid by the Municipal staff, will result in beneficial effect in the matter of building construction.

The Sir Balchandra Krishna, in his minute states as follows:—

I approve of the report generally. With regard to Mr. Wacha's remarks I think he is perfectly right when he says that it is the men and not the measures which will ultimately lead to success. If the officers do their duty properly without fear or favour or without any eye to any gain the Building Bye-laws will be a success.

Dr. Dadachanji moved that the Report be adopted.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta moved an amendment that the Report be adopted, subject to requisition in paragraph 9 of the Report in respect of the proportion of lime and sand, which be referred back for further consideration.

Mr. Mehta's amendment was put to the vote and carried, and Dr. Dadachanji's substantial motion was also carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to next Thursday

SWEDEN AND GERMAN BARBARITY

LETTER OF PROTEST AGAINST ENEMY'S METHODS OF WARFARE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—English people know that the Swedish nation is practically unanimous in supporting the Government in its policy of strict neutrality. Yet a large section of the people, whether the majority or not we cannot say, is anything but neutral in their feelings at the methods of warfare which have been adopted in this terrible war, and have culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania.

The misconception that war suspends all laws of humanity must prove fatal to the future of civilisation and disastrous for that human solidarity that is of such vital interest to the smaller nations especially.—Yours faithfully,

Svante Arrhenius, Professor.
Baron Adelsward.
Victor Almquist, Chief Director for State Prisons.
W. Lecs, Professor.
Knut Kjellberg, Professor.
Jules Akerman, Professor.
Torgny Legerstedt, Professor.
Israel Holmgren, Professor.
G. Kobb, Professor.
Ottor Rosenberg, Professor.
Gunnar Andersson, Professor.
Gerhard De Geer, Professor.
Olof Kinberg, M.D.
Alfred Petren, M.D.
John Tjerneld, Barrister.
Tor Hedberg, Author.
Hjalmar Soderberg, Author.
G. Stjernstedt, Barrister.
Ivan Hedquist, Actor at Royal Theatre.
Ivan Bratt, M.D.
T. Fogelquist, Rector.
Mrs. Emilia Broome.
Miss Signe Hebba.
Christian Eriksen, Sculptor.
Ludvig Moberg, M.D.
Karl Nordstrom, Artist.
Nils Kreuger, Artist.
Arnold Josefson, M.S.
Carl Eldh, Sculptor.
Miss Alma Sunquist, M.D.
Stockholm, May 10th, 1915.

Official and Personal

No Diplomatic and Official Court, says "Truth," will be held this year by the King and Queen. It has, therefore, been arranged that members of the Corps Diplomatique who, in the usual course, would have been presented to his Majesty at that ceremonial will be received by him at Buckingham Palace without any special formalities as convenience may suit. The King has already received several secretaries and attachés from various Embassies and Legations. His Majesty now always "receives" in the mornings.

The King and Queen gave a family luncheon at Buckingham Palace to celebrate her Majesty's birthday. The guests were Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria, the Princess Royal and Princess Maud of Fife, Princess Arthur of Connaught, and Princess Alexander of Teck. Their Majesties received visits in the afternoon from Princess Louise, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Louis of Battenberg, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck, all of whom took tea at the Palace.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, will arrive in Bombay this morning from Poona.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma arrived at Rangoon from Maymyo yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. G. P. Rocca have left Calcutta for Bombay en route for Italy where Dr. Rocca will rejoin the Italian Army in which he holds the rank of a Captain. He was recently acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Calcutta.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

The War Loan.

The "Madras Mail":—The huge war loan announced by Mr. McKenna has many remarkable features. There is no real limit to the amount of it, for the maximum of 1,000 millions sterling is nominal and there is no present need for such a sum. The reason for leaving the amount practically unfixed is that it is uncertain how far holders of the old war loan and Consols will avail themselves of the privilege of conversion on the very favourable terms offered. If all Consols are converted, that alone will bring the amount of the loan up to £600 millions, but that is improbable. It is, however, unnecessary to discuss this matter further. The real point is that the new loan is generally regarded as a most attractive investment and its success is certain. We may take this opportunity for the discussion of war finance generally. It is quite impossible to meet the whole cost of a modern war by taxation. Even where a nation can pay for a war out of its current income, and the Government are therefore theoretically able to raise the necessary funds by taxation, the burden would be crushing. An alternative, used by France in the Revolutionary period, by both parties in the American Civil War, and by many other revolutionary Governments, is the forced issue of paper money. To a certain extent, this may be legitimately and usefully adopted, for it is well known that a country at war requires more currency than when it is at peace, the chief causes being the tendency to insist on cash payment in transactions carried through in times of unsettlement and the desire of many people to hoard gold in a crisis. But if the use of forced currency is carried far, depreciation follows, since the issuing Government can compel only their own subjects to accept the new paper currency. The increase in currency must not exceed the increase in actual requirements of the people. We see thus that, neither adequate taxation nor large increase of currency being practicable, under modern conditions a great war must be very largely financed by loan. Short term issues, such as Treasury Bills, are, of course, only temporary expedients. In six months or a year, or some such period, they must be converted into a long-term loan. That loan may be raised abroad, but in such a war as this, where all the richest countries of the world, except the United States, are belligerents, no large loans are likely to be raised outside the country that needs them.

Elevation of the Depressed.

The "Bengalee":—The educated community are now fulfilling their heaven-appointed mission by their strenuous advocacy of the rights of their less fortunate countrymen. There is no public interest nearer to the heart of the educated Indian than the elevation of the depressed classes. It is a movement popular in every part of India. Then again the educated community are vigorously watchful of the treatment of Indians in other parts of the Empire. The doctrine of an equal status is cherished by them with whole-hearted enthusiasm, and they are resolved to vindicate it by every legitimate means in their power. Let the Indian be the meanest of coolies but he is an Indian and a brother, and as such must have the same and equal treatment as the proudest of his Majesty's subjects.

Trade in the Persian Gulf.

The "Pioneer":—If Persia had not been affected by the war there is good reason to believe that trade in the Gulf region would have expanded very steadily in the past year. Proof of this is to be found in the Consular Report from Bundar Abbas for 1913-14, quoted in the "Indian Trade Journal." That port is rightly said to be the gate of South-Eastern Persia, imported goods being sent to Kerman, Yezd and other distributing centres in the interior, while exports come down to the seaboard with the returning caravans. The trade is said to be very sensitive to the safety of the routes, and in 1913-14 no robberies were reported at Bandar Abbas. The result was that the value of the imports rose from about £314,800 to over £459,000, an increase of 46 per cent. There was a decline of 21 per cent. in exports as the Persian Government undertook punitive operations against the local tribes and these somewhat interfered with business. It was expected that the total volume of trade in 1914-15 would rise to £745,000 in value, but the war may have interfered with mercantile operations, though we have not heard of serious disturbances in South-Eastern Persia.

Agricultural and Trade Conference of Madras.

The "Statesman":—The proceedings of the Agricultural and Trade Conference held at Madras last December have now been issued in permanent form. The first of its kind in Madras, Lord Pentland in his address of welcome expressed the hope that the Conference did but marke "a stage in an ordered scheme of development and progress." Those present represented the growers of the Madras staples, the buyers, and the Government Departments of Agriculture and Industries. The policy of the Agricultural Department in sending trained men into the districts to get into direct touch with cultivators, to study their conditions and work on their indigenous crops, has already, it is claimed, led to improvements which are worth more than a crore of rupees a year to the ryots. How far theory has advanced in the Madras Agricultural Department is proved by this fact alone. The original idea current in the fifties of last century and even later was that the economic salvation of the country lay in the wholesale introduction of exotics. The success attained was insignificant compared with the success attained by the new method of studying the ryots' customs on the spot and evolving a way of improving the native crops and native methods. The idea underlying the Conference of last December was to carry this progress one step further and bring the buyers and exporters who knew what can be most readily disposed of in oversea markets into touch with the agricultural experts and the cultivators themselves.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 29, 1915.

THE CASE FOR CONSCRIPTION

It is greatly to be regretted that the discussion of the question of Conscription or Compulsory Service in the United Kingdom should have assumed at this time the character of a bitter political controversy, in which we find the advocates and opponents of such a measure discussing it more in a political sense than in the scientific military aspect, from which it is essential, in patriotic interests, all such questions should be regarded at a time when the Empire is actually in peril. We find on the one side a set of journals denouncing the idea of Conscription, as though it were some prescription of the devil, and opposing it on the ground of arguments that may have been plausible in time of peace, but ought to have no place or application in time of war; and, on the other side, there is an opposing set of journals shrieking for Conscription as the one and only panacea, the sole means by which the enemy can be ultimately defeated. Just as the former are obsessed by the political and party aspect of the matter, which all patriotic people should by now have discarded, and seem to be more concerned about the defeat of their pre-war political principles than anything else, so the latter seem to be more excited by the prospect of the system they have so long denounced, coming to grief in its practical working, than possessed by an honest desire to examine the question scientifically and ascertain which is better in the true interests of the country.

In these columns we have often expressed the view, which we hold strongly, that a nation, which desires to hold its own in a world full of aggressive designs and competition, and therefore should realise the necessity of being efficiently armed against attack and for the purpose of defending its rights and possessions, ought to have some system of compulsory service by which the duty of taking his share in national defence may be imposed if necessary on any or every citizen. But what we have to consider at the present moment is what Great Britain would now gain by suddenly changing from a voluntary system to one of conscription or compulsion. The first question to be answered is, is it necessary? And, secondly, if it is not necessary, is it actually desirable? The answer to the first, at the moment, is obviously, No. Because we know, that, whether the voluntary system is right or wrong in principle, it has and is giving the country more men than it can immediately train and equip. When the stream ceases to flow, or threatens to cease, than the question will have to be reconsidered and it is the duty of the Government, in the meanwhile, to be prepared for such reconsideration. The second question requires a more detailed analysis. It is refreshing to read, amidst all the wild controversy that is raging on the subject, the cool and logical analysis of the whole question which Mr. Hilarie Belloc contributes to the latest number of "Land and Water." Mr. Belloc refuses to concern himself with the political and moral arguments, discusses it from the purely military point of view, and applies to it the same process of scientific analysis which makes his articles on the military operations so valuable. Briefly, his conclusions are these. Conscription when long prepared is a superior means of providing an army, because it assures the maximum number of men, it gives perfect regularity in recruitment, it enables the whole State to be organised for war with the maximum simplicity, enabling the State to pick and choose with accuracy the men who should go to the war and those who should stay behind as miners, shipbuilders, agriculturists, etc., and it lowers the expense of an army. Against this the only argument to be set is the generally superior quality in number against number of a professional voluntary army. But the advantages of a conscript system presuppose a long preparation and development, and Mr. Belloc, for reasons too lengthy to enter upon here, calculates that such a system reaches its maximum of utility after a period of about twenty-five years. It is clear that all the advantages of a conscript system do not apply if it is established during the course of a campaign. First, there is absent the advantage of an exactly calculable reserve of older men, which is the result of a long existent system of conscription. The vast work of registration, etc., would have to be undertaken in the midst of all the other heavy work of the campaign, the sudden setting-up of new machinery, by which to decide who is required for work at Home and who can best be sent to the front, would be involved and would throw chaos into every branch of the public service, besides, as a mere mechanical task occupying months of labour before it could be completed. Besides all this, a very serious consideration indeed, there is the question of the results already obtained so far by the voluntary system, as to which the first point is that the Government has hitherto obtained all the men it wants. Assuming that eight million males of military age are available, Mr. Belloc calculates that, after allowing for inefficients, men required for transport, munition manufacture, clothing, etc., three million would remain. If of these three million, two million have already enlisted it is probable that two-thirds will be the pick of the whole and that the strict regulations for their enlistment will have eliminated the less fit. It then becomes very doubtful whether "the grave dangers and disorder and delay occasioned by the sudden adoption of a compulsory principle would be compensated by any corresponding advantage." Finally, the one argument in favour of the application of a compulsory system in the midst of a campaign is the prospect that it may be of such long duration that the voluntary supply would become exhausted, and the time likely to elapse between its application and the close of hostilities so long, that the compulsory principle would call in year after year men who had attained, and as they attained, military age, and an adequate period would be allowed for the provision of officers and equipment.

Only in the case of a war prolonged over one, two or three years *after* the compulsory principle had been adopted, Mr. Belloc concludes, would its adoption in the midst of a campaign be justified. It may be that this war will last for another year or two years. As to that no one can say. But, in any case, in view of all the disadvantages, from the military point of view, the Government would hardly be justified in making the change, unless and until the supply of men ceases to flow. But for that contingency they should be, as we have said, prepared. And the best preparation is the institution of a register upon which all men of military age, or, indeed, beyond what is commonly called the military age, should be set down with details of their physical efficiency, their place of residence, their occupation and aptitudes. That step has now been taken by the Government and it is due to Mr. Belloc to say that he advocated it many months ago in the first stages of the war.

THE DUTY OF THE INITIATIVE.

The spread of secondary education in this Presidency,—especially in the cities of Bombay and Poona,—has largely been brought about by the efforts of indigenous agencies who have worked, in the early stages, in a spirit of a clear and definite purpose, determined to overcome difficulties. The work of the Deccan Education Society, through the New English School and the Fergusson College, has particularly been of a character which serves as an example for all educational institutions in the country. Another institution which has been doing silent work in spreading education is the Nitan Marathi Vidalaya in Poona and, as Lord Willingdon said the other day on the occasion of the opening ceremony of a school building belonging to it, the successes of this enterprise started and carried on on sound and satisfactory lines by Indians "is a fine example of what can be done under good Swadeshi management." But while laying adequate emphasis on the need of promoting education, Lord Willingdon made a suggestion which deserves the attention no less of the official world than of Indian leaders. What is surely equally important as education, said his Excellency, is the promotion on similar lines to this institution, of various enterprises which will develop its commercial and agricultural possibilities. Government, he added, is willing, as far as it is able, to assist such enterprises, but the initiative must come from the people themselves. It is of course undeniable that the surest and most efficient help is self-help. But surely a wise Government especially when, as in this country, it is to a very small extent responsible to the people themselves, cannot shirk its duty in taking the initiative in formulating projects as much as in helping already existent ones. This constant demand that the initiative must come from the people themselves does not fit in with the character of the Government and Administration as it exists in this country at present. On the contrary, the fact of the very limited character of the existing representative institutions and that the Government controls the people and not the people the Government, itself predicates the necessity that the Government should take the initiative, where it thinks an initiative is desirable and the people fail to do so. Public opinion in this country has long since taken the initiative in pressing upon the Government the main principles upon which political reforms, which would give the people the *power* of initiative, should be granted. When those reforms have been achieved and the initiative really rests upon the people, it will be time enough to complain of their failure to take the initiative in matters of detail as opposed to demands of principle, and to say that the initiative must come from the people. At present the responsibility rests upon the Government, and, if an initiative is desirable, it is from the Government, in reality, that it should come first, not from the people. We feel that, perhaps, Lord Willingdon, on reflection, will realise the essential difference that exists in this respect between a country which enjoys a Government practically responsible to the people and one which does not. Here the people have not, politically, the power of the initiative. They have only the capacity to ask. If, therefore, there is a definite opinion in the mind of their rulers that a certain thing is desirable and good for them, then it is wrong to wait for the people to take the initiative. It should be the duty of the Government to take it at once. And to do Government justice we have never known it to be very punctilious in waiting for the initiative to come from the people before imposing on the people such measures as it believed to have become necessary for the good of the people. And that, often enough, when the people, as represented by public opinion, far from having themselves taken the initiative, were actively opposed to the initiative taken by the Government.

Notes of the Day.

Pooling of Cabinet Salaries.

The members of the Coalition Cabinet says the "Manchester Guardian," have done a thing which has often been talked of but never done. They have pooled their salaries and are sharing the pool equally among them. This means that each gets a little over £4,000 a year. The arrangement does not include the Prime Minister, and of course it is an informal bargain among the members of the Cabinet. It has no official sanction. The chief givers are the lawyer members of the Government. Sir Stanley Buckmaster and Sir Edward Carson give up three-fifths of their salaries, which are £10,000 a year each. On the other hand, the holders of the so-called minor offices—the Postmaster General (Mr. Samuel), the Minister for Education (Mr. Henderson), and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. Churchill) have their emoluments doubled by the arrangement. Some of the new Ministers who, according to the sound constitutional rule introduced by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, have had to give up profitable directorships on taking office might have been actual losers in pocket if it had not been for this informal pooling arrangement.

Some Ill-timed Criticisms.

Some Members of Parliament saw in this arrangement a heinous offence against the Constitution. When the proposal to vote a salary of £5,000 a year for the new Ministers of Munitions came up Sir Henry Dalziel called on the Government to say whether the whole of the money or only a part of it was to go to the new Minister. A guarded reply from Sir John Simon tended to strengthen the suspicions of critics. Here was an arrangement, the House was warned, made behind the back of Parliament by which Ministers who had been voted only £2,000 a year were to receive double that amount. What was this, demanded Sir Arthur Markham, but an open division of the spoils? The general feeling in the House, however, was against the critics. From several quarters appeals were made to the Speaker to rule the discussion out of order on the ground, as Mr. Duncan indignantly suggested, that it had to do solely with the private and domestic affairs of Ministers. "I think," replied the Speaker pointedly, "that it is a matter not of order but of taste."

Mr. Asquith's Protest.

Acting on the hint thus thrown out, and dealing with the matter mainly as one of taste, Mr. Asquith intervened to give expression, as he said, to the surprise and pain with which he had listened to some of the speeches. If such inquisitions into the private arrangements of Ministers were to be permitted, then, he declared with much emphasis, "there is an end to the decencies of public life." For himself the Prime Minister absolutely declined to recognise any right on the part of the House of Commons to supervise a Minister's method of spending his salary. "I would never consent," he warned the House amid sympathetic cheers, "to hold office under such conditions." Other speeches followed, all to the same effect—namely, an emphatic and even passionate condemnation of indulgence in censorious or merely factious criticism. "When I hear those petty personal attacks and think of the daily casualties among our men in the trenches," exclaimed Mr. Kellaway, "I am shocked. For God's sake, gentlemen," he added, addressing his startled neighbours without any circumlocution, and forgetting, for the moment, the etiquette which requires a member to address the speaker, "be Britons." Feeling had been severely strained by certain passages of the debate, but towards the close the prevailing tension was relieved by Mr. Pringle's happy suggestion that of the Coalition Government, as of the early Christians, it might be said in future—"By this ye shall know them, that they love one another." Equally useful in its humorous relief, though less conscious in its design, was Sir Richard Cooper's melancholy surmise that some of us were "living in a fool's paradise, and burying our heads in the sand."

The Ministry of Munitions.

One great advantage from Mr. Lloyd George's appointment as Minister of Munitions, a Home contemporary points out, is that the rival claims of Army and Navy, which have been the cause of much friction between the soldiers and sailors who give the orders and the men who execute them, will now be dealt with by a Cabinet Minister, who will be the deciding authority as to how, when, and where orders are to be placed, and how the munitions when made shall be distributed. The want of a deciding authority superior to the two Services has contributed materially to the difficulties at the British front in France. It is to be hoped that the Bill for constituting the new office defines beyond any possibility of doubt the relative functions of the War Office and the new supply department. All the War Office need do in the business now is to state its wants, and leave the Munitions Office to supply them. Mr. Lloyd George, says "Truth," has secured the services of two of Elswick's right-hand men, Sir Percy Girouard and Mr. West. The former will act as his chief of the staff, and the latter, who knows more about ammunition than any other living man, as deputy chief of the staff. Sir Frederick Donaldson will in future confine his attention to the Woolwich Arsenal and other Government factories. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, has also been enlisted, along with Mr. W. H. Beveridge, Director of Labour Exchange.

Insanitary Delhi.

The report of the Health Officer of the Delhi Municipality for 1914 discloses an appalling state of things which calls for serious and urgent attention, particularly of the Government of India, if the reputation of the Capital of the Empire is not seriously to suffer by the chronic high mortality among its citizens, which it has been the fate of the city to endure for so long. Inspite of the fact that there was no epidemic during the year and the three principal diseases, small-pox, cholera and plague were conspicuous by their almost entire absence during the period the general death rate stood as high as 42.14, while in the third week of June, it rose to the apalling figure of 64.2 per mille. The abnormally high temperatures recorded in the months of May and June, as well as the prevalence of malaria, are attributed as the causes of this exceptionally high mortality during the month, but for the high level of general mortality throughout the year we have to seek for causes of a more permanent naturo. The Health Officer opines that these are to be found in the crowded houses, narrow sunless lanes, congested population and the survival, in various areas of the insanitary conditions which prevailed until recently throughout the city.

Lamentable Want of Foresight.

We read:—

The area in which the highest death-rate, 102.77 per mille, occurred was Paharganj, and here are to be found in combination all the causes of high mortality which have been indicated above. There is congestion of houses in parts, and everywhere over-crowding, for it is into this district that the majority of the cooly population has emigrated which has been attracted by the works in progress in connection with the new Capital. A great part of the area is without proper drainage, there is no pipe water supply, and latrine accommodation is inadequate.

If the complaint made in the last sentence has any basis, the responsibility for the appalling state of this prevailing in the Indian quarter of the city must partly rest with those officials who failed to realise the need of making adequate provision for the sanitary requirements of the large labouring population which has been requisitioned to build the new Delhi. It is necessary to realize that the sanitation of the new Delhi cannot be rendered satisfactory unless the chronically insanitary condition of old Delhi has been first successfully tackled. Otherwise the old sore will ever remain a menace to the safety of the first city in the Indian Empire.

The Yeravda Reformatory School.

The Report of this well-known institution for the year 1914 makes interesting reading, affording evidence as it does of the difficulties and perplexities which beset the problem of juvenile crime and its control. The science of criminology as well as of penology, are far from being perfected, sciences at the present day, and the authorities in India are but walking in the light of facts and theories, which have been acknowledged as sound guides in Western countries. But efforts are being made to solve the problem of juvenile crime in India. Take the case of the juveniles discharged from the Reformatory. Out of the 146 youths that were discharged during the last triennium, 46 were found to be following the occupations they learnt in the Reformatory, 48 were engaged in other trades such as service in mills and printing presses, cart driving, field labour, etc., four were living with their parents, five were dead and four were reconvicted. The remaining 40 were untraced. The percentage of boys thus employed in honest callings is 66.4, while that of the reconvicted is only 2.7, and the missing are 27.4 per cent. This last class may be all following respectable occupations. It is safer to incline to that view, rather than to suppose otherwise, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, which police records would have undoubtedly brought to light, if they had turned out badly. The system at the Yeravda Reformatory must be pronounced to have been unusually successful judging by the results achieved.

The New Licensing System.

In connection with the discharged juveniles it is interesting to read that a new system of licenses was introduced during the year. According to this system the opinion of the employer of the boy on license regarding his conduct and work, and the Superintendent's impressions regarding the health and treatment of the boy are recorded in a book specially kept for each boy. The Superintendent takes these books with him when he visits the boys once a month, and the employers are asked to record their opinion. In 21 cases out of 31 the employers found the boys well-behaved and hard-working, while in seven cases the boys could not satisfy their employers, and hence had their licenses cancelled. Three escaped of whom two were recaptured and brought back. On the first day of the year there were twelve of such license-holders and nineteen new licenses were issued during the year. The system ought to work satisfactorily. The total number of discharges from the institution during the year amounted to 38. Of these 28 had served the full period of detention, seven were released on attaining their 18th year, one as a special case, under orders of Government, and another on his guardian standing guarantee for the boy's good behaviour and education. One was acquitted on appeal.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN POLAND.

MORE SUCCESSES ON THE DNIESTER.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN AFRICA.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

A fierce Russian offensive near Przasnysz in Poland is developing.

The enemy in the Lemberg region failed to make headway, while the Russians have continued their successes in the battle of the Dniester.

The Russians in Galicia, after a stubborn resistance on the Boboka-Zurawno front, are retiring.

It is stated that the German plan in the East is to separate the central and southern armies and deal a smashing defeat. Hitherto this object has not been accomplished but it has been by no means abandoned.

The German Chancellor is in Vienna to confer with the Foreign Minister. Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg had an audience of the Emperor, and much speculation has arisen as to the cause of the visit.

Nothing important has happened on the Italian front. The artillery duel is increasing in intensity, and the Austrians are reported to be using asphyxiating bombs.

The French have maintained all their gains.

The British have destroyed the Fort, the wireless installation and boats at Port Bukoba, on the western shore of Victoria Nyanza, the base of German operations and a point of considerable importance.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

BAGATELLE.—In Argonne, in France, five miles west of Verennes.

DOUAI.—In France, 15 miles N.-W. of Cambrai.

PILITZA.—In Poland, 28 miles north by W. of Cracow.

LEMBERG.—In Galicia, 44 miles east of Przemysl.

OZAROW.—In Poland, 15 miles north of Sandomir.

ZAVICHOST.—In Poland, 11 miles N.-N.-E. of Sandomir.

BOBRAKA.—In Galicia, 21 miles south-east of Lemberg.

ZOLKIEFF.—In Galicia, 10 miles north of Lemberg.

PRAZSNYSZ.—In Russian Poland, 60 miles north-east of Plock and 16 miles from the Ciechanowa railway station near the Prussian frontier.

MALBORGHETTE—In Austria, four miles north of Italian frontier.

TOLMINO—In Austria, 35 miles north of Trieste.

FIERCE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN POLAND.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO VIENNA.

THE GREAT DNIESTER BATTLE.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES CONTINUE

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE NAREW FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, June 27, 4.0 p.m.

Fierce fighting has been taking place on the Narew front. The Russians have been mostly successful, but were compelled to give ground in the Orjitz Valley, the German heavy guns completely destroying one work by what is described as an annihilating fire.

A communiqué reports that the Germans made three attacks on the Vistula, Southward of Pilitza, but were repulsed with grave losses.

The enemy in the Lemberg region failed to make headway, while the Russians have continued their successes in the battle of the Dniester. The remainder of the enemy in the Kozary district have been driven beyond the river.

We captured the remainder of the Austrians and Germans who crossed the Dniester further eastward. Notwithstanding the disastrous results of these crossings, the enemy attempted further crossings at night. The battle continues.

FIERCE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING.

ENEMY BATALLION ANNIHILATED.

PETROGRAD, June 27, 9.0 p.m.

A communiqué says on the Narew front the Germans' unsuccessful offensive in the Omuleff Valley was very costly, heaps of bodies being left before our trenches.

We regained lost ground in the Orjitz Valley.

A fierce Russian offensive near Przasnysz is developing.

After desperate bayonet fighting an enemy battalion was caught in our entanglements near Zacikhost, where the Vistula leaves Galicia, and was annihilated by cross-fire.

The Taneff front is calm.

In a counter-attack in the direction of Zolkieff and Lemberg, supported by an armoured train, we captured two thousand prisoners and thirteen machine guns.

Fierce fighting continues at Bobrk, twenty miles south-east of Lemberg. We continue to repulse desperate attacks of great Austro-German forces on the Dniester and have captured another thousand prisoners.

ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS ON VISTULA.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, June 28.

It is officially announced in Petrograd that the enemy has brought up great forces into the firing line on the left of the Vistula, between Ozarew and Zavichost, but his offensive on Saturday was unsuccessful.

The Russians in Galicia, after a stubborn resistance on the Bobrka-Zurawno front are retiring. They took 1,646 prisoners during counter-attacks on Saturday.

GERMAN PLAN IN THE EAST.

TO SEPARATE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ARMEES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, June 26.

The progress of the retreat of the Russians and their ability to continue hitting back at the pursuing forces will be closely watched during the coming days.

It is certain that the Germans will not be deterred by occasional blows from endeavouring to carry out their plan, namely, of separating the central and southern Russian armies and dealing a smashing defeat.

Hitherto this object has not been accomplished but it has been by no means abandoned.

Experts are confident that the Grand Duke Nicholas will hold his armies together at any cost and never hesitate to retreat if such course serves his purpose and will make the enemy pay dearly for every yard of territory they gain.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC VISIT TO AUSTRIA.

CHANCELLOR'S AUDIENCE WITH EMPEROR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 27.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and Herr Jagow have arrived in Vienna to confer with the Austrian Foreign Minister. The Emperor Francis Joseph received Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg in audience to-day.

There is much speculation, as to the meaning of their movements in view of the recent peace talk in Germany and the financial situation.

WHY "VORWAERTS" WAS SUPPRESSED

LONDON, June 27.

An official statement regarding the suspension of the "Vorwaerts" asserts that the Socialist peace manifesto is highly regrettable as it may be interpreted abroad as weariness of the war.

HERR DERNBURG IN BERLIN.

LONDON, June 28.

A telegram from Amsterdam says Herr Dernburg has arrived in Berlin.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

A Norwegian steamer with Herr von Dernburg as a passenger after his detention by the British for reasons unconnected with Herr von Derburg, has arrived ed with Herr von Dernburg refused to make a statement, but remarked that he had been splendidly treated while in British waters and added they can be gentlemen over their standards.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESS IN AFRICA.

FORT OF PORT BUKOBA DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, June 28.

The Press Bureau announces a recent expedition against Port Bukoba, on the western shore of Victoria Nyanza, the base of German operations and a point of considerable importance.

The expedition sailed from Kisumu on June 20th commanded by Brigadier-General Stewart.

The British forces along the River Kagera co-operated, engaging the enemy's attention. The operations were brilliantly successful and the troops returned having destroyed the fort, the wireless installation and many boats.

The British captured a fieldgun, many rifles and valuable documents and destroyed two machine-guns by artillery fire.

SWEDISH GENDARMERY FOR CHINA.

ARRANGEMENTS PRACTICALLY CONCLUDED.

STOCKHOLM, June 27.

General Hjalmarson has returned having concluded negotiations with the Chinese Government for the establishment of a Swedish gendarmery in China.

General Hjalmarson proposed the establishment of a corps of three thousand men in Hunan, with twenty instructors and a central bureau in Peking, with a school for officers and non-commissioned officers and 400 cadets.

Only diplomatic negotiations between the Swedish and Chinese Governments remain to be completed.

At Calcutta Central Police Court yesterday Mr. J. N. Mitter, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Awanda Charan Chuckravarty, described as a law agent, brought a charge against the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur with threatening to assault him. The Magistrate dismissed the case holding the charge as unproven.

BAGATELLE VIOLENTLY ATTACKED.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

GAINS ON THE MEUSE MAINTAINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, June 27.

The communiqué says there was rather a lively night between the Oise and the Aisne. The Germans delivered a very violent attack against Bagatelle last night. The enemy were driven back after an extremely hot struggle.

The fighting lasted all night on the Heights of the Meuse, but all our gains were maintained.

The Germans poured incendiary shells on Arracourt.

French aviators have seriously damaged Douai station.

FIGHTING CONFINED TO CANNONADING.

ENEMY USES BURNING LIQUIDS.

PARIS, June 28.

The communiqué says fighting on the Central and Northern fronts has been confined to cannonading. Isolated actions in Argonne have not affected the respective positions.

During the fighting on the Heights of the Meuse on Saturday, the Germans used burning liquids and recaptured trenches under cover of clouds of smoke, but were driven out with heavy losses.

SHIRKERS AND SAFE BILLETS.

FRENCH BILL PASSED.

PARIS, June 27.

The French Chamber has passed a Bill containing measures for ousting shirkers from safe billets.

The Bill imposes penalties varying from two to five years' imprisonment on men in the Army having soft jobs and their protectors.

It provides that men who are indispensable for the manufacture of munitions and who are working in public services, shall not be removed.

USE OF POISONOUS GAS.

OFFICIAL GERMAN DEFENCE.

LONDON, June 27.

The "Cologne Gazette" in a long official defence of the employment of poisonous gas says:—The basic idea of the Hague agreements is the prevention of unnecessary killing. Consequently the use of smoke clouds moving gently towards the enemy is not only permissible under the International Law but an extraordinarily mild form of war compared with flooding. The paper concludes that the enemy is jealous of German science.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

GERMAN PAPER'S ADVOCACY.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.

Undeterred by the suppression of the "Deutsche Teges-Zeitung" and perhaps encouraged by its reappearance, the "Kreuz-Zeitung" vehemently insists that Germany shall continue the present submarine warfare.

The paper angrily denounces those who are talking of the danger of a conflict with America and indignantly rejects the suggestion that Germany should agree to the American demands provided that the United States induce Great Britain to raise the "so-called blockade."

FIVE CORPS RETURN FROM GALICIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Reuter's Zurich correspondent says:—Five army corps, Bavarian, Prussian and Austrian, have returned from Galicia in an exhausted condition. The Bavarians arrived at Passau presenting a deplorable sight. The men will be allowed to return to their homes. Doctors declared that they will be unfit for two months. Fresh troops have been sent to replace them.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY DUEL INCREASING.

ENEMY'S LATEST EXPEDIENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, June 28.

The communiqué says nothing important has happened during the last twenty-four hours. The artillery duel is increasing in intensity. The Austrians on the Isonzo front are using asphyxiating bombs.

The enemy's latest expedient is to spread a report among the Italian troops that a devastating earthquake has occurred in Calabria, but the report, which is baseless, has failed of its effect.

TRENCH WARFARE.

ROME, June 27.

Owing to the arrival of large Austrian reinforcements the operations in districts like Malborghetto, Lavarone and Tolmino are beginning to resemble the trench warfare in France.

ITALIANS' CAPTURES OF WARSHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

A "Pioneer" special cable from Rome says:—

Besides three warships under construction at Monfalcone the Italians have secured eleven merchantmen, 24 sailing ships, 30 motor boats, five aeroplanes and a number of torpedoes and nine warships, including two super-Dreadnoughts, which will shortly be launched and taken to an Italian port.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

EVENTS SUMMARIZED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 28.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 26th June:—

A German report states that in the face of a Russian counter-attack north-west of Halicz, portions of Austro-German forces had to recross the Dniester to the south bank, near Martinoiv. Further up the river Austro-German forces advancing from Zydeczon have captured Chodorow on the north bank of the Dniester. An Austrian communication says, otherwise the situation is unchanged below Halicz on the Dniester and east of Lemberg and on the Taneu in Poland.

A German report says, in the northward thrust towards Warsaw the Austro-Germans pursuing the Russians have passed through the forest district of Ibza.

A Russian report says that the Germans are active north of Warsaw in the region between the river Narew and the East Prussian frontier, as well as west of the Middle Niemen; but have not made headway against the Russians.

During the night of 23rd June and all day on 24th June there was an artillery duel in the Shavli region in the Baltic Province.

WESTERN FRONT.

On the western front the French have made fresh progress north of Arras, between Angres and Souchez. In the other parts of the line there are attacks and counter-attacks and in one the Germans hurled poisonous bombs and threw burning liquid over the French.

WITH THE ITALIANS.

The Italians report increase in force and activity of the enemy in Tyrol, Trentino, and Carnia, and that the Austrians are strengthening works and mounting new batteries. Italian action along the Isonzo is developing methodically having regard to natural difficulties and numerous artificial obstacles constructed by the enemy.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENT FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANESBURG, June 27.

A strong movement is on foot, supported by many prominent Dutchmen in favour of despatching an overseas contingent.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, June 27.

It is announced that 430 invalided British prisoners are coming from Germany in exchange for 210 Germans.

LONDON LETTER.

FORTNIGHT'S TOPICS.

ZEPPELINS OVER LONDON.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT

PARLIAMENT WITHOUT AN OPPOSITION.

NORTHCLIFFE PRESS AND LORD KITCHENER.

The arrival of a double mail yesterday brings us two letters from our correspondent dealing with the political events of the fortnight ending on June 11th.

The Zeppelin raids on London, the "National" Government and the continued excesses of the Northcliffe press are the chief matters discussed.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 4.

It is the simple fact that with every week that passes we are brought up against some fresh and startling experience of war. In London this week we have had the first feel of the Zeppelin raiders, whose coming in June, has been more or less a definite threat for several months. They came on the last night of May, one of the clear and keen nights that have been a particular feature of the present Spring. They came, they threw ninety bombs, killed five people, wrecked a number of houses and started several fires. They got away, apparently without being cracked, and not until the brief announcement appeared in the morning papers did the vast majority of Londoners know that anything unusual had happened. The event, of course, has aroused the keenest interest among those who were fortunate enough not to be living along the line of the raid; and as the newspapers, for obvious reasons, were forbidden to give any indication of the neighbourhoods attacked, the details made their way by word of mouth, undergoing plenty of exaggeration en route. As a matter of fact, the course of the raiders was plainly marked and was not at all out of the way. The results, even considered as a beginning, were, like those of the East Coast raids, not such as to bring extravagant encouragement to Count Zeppelin and his august employers.

LONDON UNDER THE ZEPPELINS.

It is with an effort that one recalls the horror with which Europe heard of the first dropping, last Autumn, of incendiary and explosive bombs upon a sleeping city from the Zeppelins. When Antwerp suffered its initial bombardment from the air, a well-known special correspondent wrote excitedly: "I have lived through the most tragic night of the war!" He had not a doubt that his readers all over the world would share his feeling, so new and terrible at that time seemed the evidence that a civilised Power was prepared to make use of all the possibilities of aerial warfare. Yet that was hardly nine months ago. Since then the people of a score of cities have grown accustomed to the appearance of enemy aircraft carrying bombs; we have learned rapidly that nothing is so horrible as to be impossible, and now in these days seven millions of people in Greater London go to rest every night accompanied by the thought of the terror from the sky. Does this mean panic? Not in the least. The nerves of the British public have stood everything so far with admirable composure. There has been no particular disturbance, even in a place like Southend, which has been visited twice; and we may suppose that, unless the Germans should show themselves able to fulfil their promise of an aerial invasion in force, the metropolitan population will continue to face the peril with its characteristic nonchalance.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The parliamentary recess had lasted a bare fortnight when members came together again yesterday, to meet the new Government. But short as the interval was, it was long enough for a political revolution to have been accomplished in England. The party system, is suspended; the Opposition has gone out of business; leaders of opposing sides, who year after year have been engaged in bitter partisan warfare, now find themselves sitting in council together devising measures in common, called upon to stand by one another in the House of Commons. That body can hardly

(Continued on page 10.)

LONDON LETTER

(*Continued from page 9.*)

recognise itself. There is under the new constitution, no sense in sitting on one side rather than the other, unless a member belongs to a tiny minority and is resolved, come what may, to insist upon the duty of criticism. For the first time in the history of modern England the Government in power has no organised foes; for it must be remembered that such coalitions we have had at rare intervals in the past have never got rid of all concerted opposition. But these, of course, are unprecedented times, and all parties and individuals are in honour bound to work together to make the National Government a success. The members of the large and heterogeneous Cabinet may find it no very easy matter to shake down, but perhaps it will be harder still for the House of Commons to adapt itself to the new order of things. If the strangeness is something that good party men will be slow to get used to, nobody can wonder. One consideration, I imagine, must have struck a great many people during the last few days—namely, the way in which the nominal suspension of party appears to have left us with some of the worst features of the party system in full strength. Look, for example, at the new under-secretaryships announced this week. It is undoubtedly a serious matter when important departments change their Cabinet heads at a time of supreme crisis, and gravity of the business is enhanced when there is in addition a general shifting about of the under-secretaries. Here, for example, is Mr. J. M. Robertson removed from the Board of Trade to make way for Captain Pretyman. Mr. Robertson is one of the ablest men in Parliament, a master of all matters of industry and international trade. He has been closely occupied at the Board of Trade since the outbreak of war with questions connected with enemy commerce and as a consequence he must know as much about the most important business of the department as any man in it. Yet he leaves the Government and is replaced by a politician who is chiefly known for his energetic advocacy of the claims of the landlords against Lloyd George taxation, while Mr. Robertson is consoled with a privy councillorship. There are several similar instances of a tried and experienced administrator being removed in order that an under-Secretary of the opposite party may find a place. Mr. Acland's, for example, is a curious case. He was Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office during the diplomatic battle of last summer and for the first few months of the war. Then he went to the Treasury, and now he is given a quiet post in the Board of Agriculture. For such adventures the bestowal of a Right Honourable seems inadequate compensation since it means that the victims' hotel bills will be increased.

THE INDIAN UNDER-SECRETARY.

The loss to the India Office of Mr. Charles Roberts, I do not doubt, has already been recognised in India as a calamity. He had held the under-secretaryship for some fifteen months, and it is no exaggeration at all to say that in this short term he had made a higher reputation than any of the numerous under-secretaries who since 1905 have served the Liberal Government. A man of solid abilities, the highest character, and most attractive personality, he was as nearly perfect in his fitness for the office as it is given to mortal man to be; and everyone who has had occasion to deal with the India Office knew that Mr. Roberts was devoting his whole mind and his very considerable store of conscientious industry to mastering the duties of his office. It is a thousand pites that the construction of the new Government has necessitated his removal. If for nothing else, his departure is to be regretted for this, that his special type of mind and character is badly needed in Charles Street. As things go, the new Under-Secretary may be counted a less imperfect substitute than the India Office might have had, for the post might have been awarded to a young politician who had only just heard of India. Lord Islington, after all, knows something of the country and has had a little experience elsewhere in the Empire. It is not his fault that the Pulic Services Commission has been so serious a disappointment, and at least the "feel" of India which the Chairman of that body has managed to get during the prolonged inquiry and itinerary should be of considerable value to him now.

NATIONAL WAR SERVICE.

The Liberal Government was destroyed in great part because it had, with Lord Kitchener's help, withstood the demand for compulsory military service. No sooner had the National Government come into being than the agitation throughout the country took on another and a more formidable character. The watchwords were changed. Instead of Conscription or Compulsory Military Service, there was heard a call to array or mobilise the nation. Whereas in the early stages of the war it was "Business as Usual," the cry now went up for the regimenting of the whole nation, so that every able-bodied man and woman might be allocated to some appropriate and quite definite task. The cry has been taken up with remarkable unanimity. The professions are enthusiastic; the Church is insistent; many well-known Liberals have given in their adhesion. The newspapers belonging to a large and well-defined group have, it is plain, resolved that the new Government shall not be permitted to have a fair field unless the decision is taken to introduce national war service in some form or other.

COMPULSION IN THE WORKSHOPS.

The hopes of the adherents of compulsory service there can be no doubt, centre to a large extent in Mr. Lloyd George. The new Minister of Munitions (a somewhat quaint title under which to disguise the lightening energy and consuming purpose of Mr. Lloyd George) is at present on a tour of the great industrial centres; and his first speech delivered at Manchester yesterday, has made and was intended to make a sensation. He painted a grave picture of the national need of greatly increased product of war material. The speech has rejoiced the Northcliffe Press, for it is able to contend that the Minister of Munitions has confirmed all the serious charges brought by "The Times" and "The Daily Mail" against Lord Kitchener, the War Office and the nation generally. The role of the Northcliffe papers at present is to dwell upon the imminence of the peril, the unlimited supplies of the Germans, the pending exhaustion of France, the set-back in Russia, the heavy British casualties,—in short upon every event or possibility or invention that can be made to bolster up the case against Lord Kitchener and the late Government for a purpose perfectly clear and well understood. Now Mr. Lloyd George's speeches can be made to serve this end. He has indeed his own motive for using language which Lord Northcliffe can turn, without difficulty to his own purpose. But Mr. George does not foreshadow the resort to military conscription. He does speak of compulsion in industry as perhaps necessary, and his words have given further spirit to the vehement discussion as to how best to get the maximum product from the war factories.

THE HEART OF THE TROUBLE.

What in effect does all this mean? A great army has been created afresh, and its creation has involved the withdrawal of at least two millions of men (to put the figure very low) from the industrial forces of the country. Not once in any of his speeches has Lord Kitchener hinted at compulsory enlistment, or suggested that he is not getting all the men he wants. On the contrary, it is well known that the recruiting has far outstripped the capacity of the War Office to train and equip the new armies. The real difficulty, then, is the industrial difficulty. But how is compulsion, or martial law, to multiply the productive power of the armament and other war factories? The truth is that to-day as in every war that Britain was ever engaged in, the heart of the trouble is in the War Office organisation or lack of organisation. In all the industrial districts hundreds of firms have transformed their factories, and installed new plant in expectation of War Office orders, and the orders are mysteriously delayed. The men are ready for work, the firms are eager to set them going, but the wheels of the War Office, like the wheels of God, grind with exceeding slowness. In a word what the nation appears to need is not compulsion in the workshops but intelligence and trained capacity in the War Office. And what Mr. Lloyd George has to do as Minister of Munitions is to recreate the organisation at head-quarters. The question of the hour, therefore, is, not whether the national Government can impose a measure of military compulsion upon the workers but whether Mr. Lloyd George can bend the forces of obscurantism in Whitehall.

LATER LETTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 11.

It is good news that the Overland Mail discontinued at the outbreak of war, is resumed this week. We have been used to thinking of the distance between London and Bombay being equivalent to a fortnight in time. Its extension to three weeks is something more than an inconvenience. It is a throw-back, a reversion to a slower period. It means a change of focus, a difference of some sort in our estimate of news. Consequently, we shall all, on both sides of the ocean welcome the restoration of the established mail route. Would that we could, without excessive optimism, look upon it as a step indicative of the restoration, at no very distant date, of the normal order of the world. But that at present would be too much to hope for or to think of.

ZEPPELINS AND THINGS.

So far we have had three raids since the Zeppelins made their way into the London region. The War Office, rightly and inevitably, refrains from circulating any details. All that we have learned from official sources is that some outlying London suburbs and the East and South-East Coasts have been visited and bombarded, and that a number of people, altogether less than a hundred, have been wounded or killed. The English public is not subject to panic when it does not know; still less, perhaps, when it does know. And there can be no doubt that the coming of the Zeppelins has brought a decided enhancement of the interest of life to the quiet folk of the neighbourhood within the zone of fire. A friend of mine the other day was making a little tour of one of the "stricken" districts. He found the sleepy suburb shaken out of its customary indifference; the people stirred to a new excitement, watching in groups the damaged houses, discussing the details of the exhilarating event. Great was the pride of any householder whose roof had been actually pierced or whose walls had been peppered. One old lady exhibited with intense enjoyment the interior of her house, pointing out the hole in roof and floor made by the descending bomb. "Of course," she explained, "we did not know they were coming and so were not prepared; but I keep a bucket of water in the bed room now, all ready for when they come again!"

THE WEEK'S WAR RECORD.

Mr. Churchill at Dundee, a week ago, announced an approaching victory in the Dardanelles. It has not come yet, but it may before these lines are in print. Mr. Churchill's speech was a ringing declaration of confidence, and it was read throughout the country, I think, with intense satisfaction. True there were things in it that threw a somewhat curious light upon Admiralty policy during Mr. Churchill's term and that of his predecessor; and many of us wish that Mr. Churchill would tone down his words, particularly in days like these, and refrain especially from the prediction or declaration of successes. In ancient Greece, and in India through all ages, men have feared to anticipate too cheerfully lest the jealous gods should be tempted to action. That is a form of superstition that has a real basis in the human mind, however enlightened we may grow. For the rest, the Dundee speech was one of the most notable delivered since the war began. Mr. Churchill, people say, has taken his reverse quite well. But why should he not? He had a narrow escape, and he is still in the Cabinet. His principal supporter in naval policy, Mr. Balfour, has taken his place, and he himself, holding a portfolio that involves a minimum of administrative duty, is free to assist the new First Lord.

SHELLS, SHELLS!

The Northcliffe Press continues its campaign. Day by day it bombards the War Office with its high-explosive shells, printing in prominent type every statement by any military man or civilian as to the shortage of the right kind of ammunition. Exactly what is to be gained by these tactics nobody can see. Plainly the National Government must be supported, and Lord Kitchener is more firmly entrenched than ever. The new Ministry of Munitions must be allowed a free hand. As mistakes in regard to the supply of ammunition were, admittedly, a main cause of the fall of the Liberal Cabinet, it is absurd for "The Times" and "The Daily Mail" to go on as though nothing had been or is being done to bring the supplies into harmony with the declared needs of the army in the field. Perhaps the most distressing aspect of the anti-Kitchener campaign is the controversial use that is being made of the casualty lists. Our Terrible Losses is the headline which, in one form or another, is being displayed every day for the dual purpose of working up popular clamour against Lord Kitchener and of jumping the Government into conscription as the only means of repairing the wastage which, Lord Northcliffe would have the nation to believe is due on the present scale to the criminal blindness or stupidity of the Secretary for War. The losses, needless to say, are terrible; but every one knew they must be, as soon as the presence of a big army on the Continent made possible an extended offensive. One important point to keep in mind is that the heavy lists of these weeks must be compared, not absolutely, but relatively, with the figures of the earlier months, when the ratio of killed and wounded to the total of the Force was much higher than it is to-day. The odious thing that at this time, when the country at last is beginning to brace itself to the endurance of the woeful cost in life, a group of newspapers should endeavour to make capital out of the tale of death. And these papers will not be checked. The futile prosecution of "The Times" makes that quite clear. The prosecution was a grave blunder, if indeed we ought not to regard it as a political move deserving of a harsher name. It is hard to believe that the suit was meant to succeed, since action was taken upon a trivial matter which from the outset was seen to involve no danger to the Northcliffe concern. If the Government had been in earnest, they would have proceeded against "The Daily Mail" for refusing to print the War Office advertisement for an additional 300,000 men. That would seem to furnish a clear case under the Defence of the Realm Act.

AMERICA, GERMANY AND MR. BRYAN.

From observations I was able to make in America a short time ago, I should judge that the resignation of Mr. Bryan was almost certain to come, unless the almost impossible had happened and the United States succeed in keeping out of even a diplomatic conflict with Germany. The second Washington Note involves undoubtedly the risk of war, although everyone is convinced that, if peace is possible at all, the way will be found by President Wilson. But Mr. Bryan is a convinced and consistent pacifist. His one achievement as Secretary of State has been the negotiation, with about thirty countries, of general arbitration treaties; and he could not obviously retain office if the dispute over the submarine policy is to proceed upon the assumption that war may result.

BRITISH AERIAL SUPREMACY.

ADVANTAGE OF HIGH-POWER ENGINES.

Colonel Brancker, head of aeronautics at the War Office, speaking at the Society of Arts on the occasion of the delivery of the Wilbur Wright Memorial Lecture, said the war had fulfilled some of Wilbur Wright's wildest dreams. We put in the field a great number of different types of aeroplanes, and it was soon proved that British design and construction were far superior to those of our Allies and our enemies, and, backed up by the magnificent courage of our pilots we soon established virtual command of the air. Every German pilot who put in an appearance was attacked at once and driven off until it became almost the invariable rule that no German would face a British aeroplane.

Lately the German aeroplane had greatly improved in speed, which was probably owing to the use of better engines. The result was that hostile pilots had become very much bolder. The reason of the approach of the German aeroplane towards equality was due to the fact that at the outbreak of the war the aeronautical engine trade in England was comparatively undeveloped. But already higherpowered British engines had made their appearance at the front and our aeroplanes were again showing their superiority. We were still improving our machines, and no doubt as the war went on the demand for speed, climbing power, and easy handling would be entirely met. (Cheers.)

The memorial lecture, which was delivered by Professor Bryan, was of a highly technical nature, and dealt with the "Rigid Dynamics of Circling Flight."

The gold medals of the society were presented to Mrs. Busk on behalf of her late son, Mr. E. T. Busk, who lost his life while flying at Farnborough, and to Professor G. H. Bryan, in recognition of his eminent services rendered to aeronautics. The presentations were made by Major-General R. M. Ruck (chairman of the council).

A weekly publication entitled "War News" is to be issued shortly by the Rangoon Brigade, edited by an intelligence officer giving week's war news for the information of the Indian Army in Burma. It will be published in various vernacular languages.

NO BREAK IN THE RAIN.

BUT CONDITIONS BETTER YESTERDAY.

STREET FLOODS SUBSIDE.

MISHAPS IN THE HARBOUR.

In our yesterday's issue we gave an account of the extraordinary scenes caused in various localities in Bombay and the suburbs caused by the incessant down-pour of rain since Friday last. The tramway and railway service was generally dislocated and the public were put to great inconvience. With short intervals rain continued to fall on Sunday, and there was a far greater demand for victorias and taxis than could be met.

The floods in the Gol-pitha, Null-Bazar, and Cowasji Patel Tank Road have subsided and normal conditions have been restored.

High seas round the island continue and the high waves against the Kennedy Sea-face have washed many old landmarks.

AN EXCITING INCIDENT.

Near the Ballard Pier the sea has, as usual, damaged the facings and washed over a number of boulders. The Alexandra Docks was the scene of a very exciting incident when two prows, one belonging to Haji Ahmed Haji Hesaan and the other to Harilal Chunilal were sunk. The two boats were being towed by a steam launch, when in front of the Alexandra breakwater, the sea was very rough and the steam launch loosened the ropes with which the boats were being towed. The crew on the boat were seen waving their hands frantically and but for the timely help rendered by the tug-boat Rose, they would have been drowned. Great credit is due to the men on the Rose and its skipper for the able seamanship they displayed in rescuing the men on the boats. The men were saved but the boats were sunk and their masts are still visible from the Alexandra Dock.

CESSATION OF WORK IN THE DOCKS

There was a cessation of all work in the Docks on Saturday and Sunday, and yesterday the work was very slack. The pilots who have come into the harbour are accustomed to the heavy seas, but they say that it is, "beastly." What is troubling them is the direction of the wind. It should be, S.W. and now they get E.S.E. The arrivals from Karachi have reported meeting with exceptionally heavy monsoon weather.

THE S. S. KHYBER.

The P. & O. steam launch Hereward brought the first batch of passengers who were travelling by the express train, at 2 p.m. to the Carnac Bunder. There was only a small batch of Europeans with a couple of ladies. The passengers said that they left London on the 5th instant and had fairly good weather until they came to Aden. The monsoon currents were heavy and as they neared Bombay they encountered heavy swells. The Khyber which brought the mails of the 4th and 11th July, was a vessel intended for intermediate traffic, and so its sailing was slow. The vessel was detained for a day at Marseilles where it took in the extra mails. After they left Aden the Second Saloon Steward died and was buried at sea.

Heavy rainfall continued yesterday and again during the night and there were no signs of a permanent break.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOUR.

On Saturday at 6 p.m. police constable No. 826 H. left for the s.s. Karfue on board jolly boat No. 250. When the sails were hoisted at 6-30 p.m. the boat was capsized by a sudden squall, and sunk at once. Immediately, however, it came to the surface again and the policemen together with the tindel clung to the capsized boat. They were rescued at Trombay, to which place they had been drifted away by the strong tide.

Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.'s Barge No. 5684, which was anchored opposite the Mallet Bunder yesterday, was being removed to a safer place, as heavy breakers were dashing against it. And while a launch of the company was attempting to do this heavy seas fell into it which at once filled the boat and sank it. The steam launch, however, saved the whole crew of the boat, numbering seven hands in all. There were 125 tons of coal in the boat.

A prow, belonging to Mr. Haji Hamid Haji Hassan, No. 5016, while in course of being towed from Gunpowder Bunder to Alexandra Dock, was carried away by the strong current of the tide when it was opposite the breakwater in front of the Docks. It dashed against the breakwater and was rapidly filled and sank with about fifty tons of coal, which it contained. Fortunately no body was injured.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

A one-storeyed house, situated in De Lima Street, Mazagon, and belonging to Haji Habib Haji Hassan, collapsed yesterday, but fortunately nobody was injured. The rear wall of a house, situated in Kolbhat Lane, and belonging to Mr. F. P. Mistry, also came down but nobody was injured.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24hours to 8a.m. of 28th June 1915.	Total since Junelst 1915.	June 1st to date.	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	5.50	34.11	16.63	25 58
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	6.41	28.70	18.66	29.02
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hosp.]	6.05	29.63	17.87	30 00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	6.87	32.56	18.71	31.29
Sion	4.10	33.28	17.95	34.30

ENGINEERING PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

We publish below the substance of a letter dealing vehemently but a little vaguely with the position of British engineering interests in China. The writer, Mr. Arthur Moore Bennett, has lived in China and, we believe, knows the country and its commercial system well. He complains of the inadequacy of the British Engineers' Association to do what it exists to do for British engineers in China, but his letter does not make any constructive suggestion and does not adduce any new view. His sole references, indeed, are to an article—by whose pen we know not—in the "Far Eastern Review" so long ago as January last and to a letter of his own in the "Times" in 1913. Like all such bodies, the British Engineers' Association is open to criticism. Its merits and its defects have on several occasions been set out categorially. But such criticism as Mr. Moore Bennett makes in his letter is not likely to do the Association either harm or good. Whether it does Mr. Moore Bennett's case any good depends upon what his case is, and that Mr. Moore Bennett does not make clear in his letter. We hold no brief for the British Engineers' Association. Neither in pushing its cause in Great Britain nor in pushing its members' cause in China is it so active as we would like to see it; but until it can be demonstrated that the slightly reposeful attitude of its management is due to some cause more reprehensible than lack of funds, we see no reason why the Association should be pilloried. If Mr. Moore Bennett can offer some constructive criticism, can suggest how the British Engineers' Association can increase its funds, or can make better use of the funds now at its disposal, or if he can suggest a better alternative scheme of his own for improving the hold of the British engineering trade on the China market, we will warmly welcome a further communication from him.

PAPER CARTRIDGE CASES.

A New Radioscopic Process for Localising Bullets.—A very simple method of finding the depth of a foreign body in the flesh is described in the "Genie Civil," as the invention of Messrs. Hirtz and Gallot. The patient is laid on a table, with the X-ray tube beneath it, and a flourescent screen with a hole at its centre is supported above him. The tub eand screen are moved so that the vertical ray from the tube throws the shadow of the bullet or splinter on the hole in the screen, and a mark is made on the skin of the patient at that spot. The tube is then moved in any direction in a horizontal plane, and the new position of the shadow is marked on the screen. The patient is then removed, and the screen replaced in the same position as before. The tube, still in its last position, is operated, and a plumb bob is lowered through the hole in the screen, until its shadow falls upon the spot marked on the screen; the bob is then in the exact position previously occupied by the bullet and the depth of the latter is thus at once obtained.

A new application of extreme interest at the present time is the metal sprinkling progress invented by Mr. M. U. Schoop, an engineer of Zurich which consists in the manufacture of cartridge cases from metallized paper in lieu of brass or copper. The advantages of such a process are apparent even to the layman. A certain independence of the large quantities of brass and copper hitherto required is obtained. In addition to this, there is a saving in weight of three to four grammes in each cartridge, as a result of which the soldier can carry a considerably larger quantity of ammunition than heretofore. In the Schoop process the liquid metal is crushed by means of compressed air and is then inflated by any known method into extremely fine particles. Metallized cardboard or paper can in this way be provided with any durable and well adhering metal coverings of any desired thickness. For the purpose above mentioned very thin coatings of a few thousandth parts of a millimeter in thickness are of course sufficient.

CAPTAIN OF A STEAMER MISSING

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 28.

On arrival of the steammer Gracchus from Madras yesterday a report was made to the police by the Chief Officer of the disappearance of Captain Bourman, master of the steamer, the same morning when she was between Alguada light house and Baragua light ship. It is stated that when leaving Madras the Captain complained of heart trouble and one Saturday became so ill that the made over the command of the vessel to the Chief Officer. Bourman was last seen at 2 a.m. on Saturday. When missed no trace could be found of him. He had 27 years' service with the B.I.S.N. Co.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' MOVEMENTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 28.

Lady Willingdon accompained by captakes Goldie and Date, A.D.C.., visited the Kennels at Wanowrie on Sunday evening and afterwards attended St. Paul's church. As already announced his Excellency will motor to Satara on Monday morning to open the Willingdon bridge at Muhali, and after lunching with the Collector of Satara will return to Poona the same evening. Their Excellencies and staff will proceed to Bombay on Monday night and remain there during the week.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

Sunday was fixed for a bye-day, but when the Master, Lieutenant Scott went out reconnoitrring on the Nagar Road the evening previous, he discovered that the bridge over the small nullah beyond the Aga Khan's bungalow had been destroyed by heavy rain. The Hunt van etc., could not accordingly, get to the 6th mile stone, and so the meet had to be abandoned. The opening meet will now take place on Thursday next at 6. a.m. starting from Yerrowda across the rugged country to anywhere near the Sister Hills where the scent is good.

THE CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.

The season's programme of the Club of Western India has been sanctioned by the Committee. It includes four Ladies' luncheons at the Club from July to September and the remainder at the Racecourse on Race days. There is to be no ball at the Club this year. It has been arranged to have a band play at the Saturday dinners, and the first of the series, next Saturday, will be distinguished by the presence of H. E. the Governor's Band. Among those staying at the Club at present are:—Mr. Ricu, I.C.S., Mr. French, I.C.S., Mr. Souter, Inspector-General of Police, Colonel Impey, Mr. Beale, Mr. Bolus, I.C.S., Mr. Milne, I.C.S., Mr. Haig, Mr. D. A. Thompson of the Forest Department, Colonel Fookes, I.M.S., Mr. Pooley P.W.D., Mr. Church, G. I. P. Ry., Colonel Swiney, Major Popham and Mr. Healy.

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues to be very wet. It has been raining, off and on, since Friday.

ITALIAN WAR LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The Italian Consulate General in Calcutta has received a telegram from the Italian Government stating that an Italian national war loan has been opened for subscription. Bonds of the nominal value of one hundred Lira will be issued at ninety-five and will bear interest at four and a half per cent. with principal and interest guaranteed by the Italian Government. The Consul-General appeals to all Italian residents in India to subscribe and will also receive subscriptions from non-Italians.

NECESSITY OF CONSCRIPTION.

MR. HAROLD COX'S CONVERSION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., has addressed the following communication to "The Times":—

In time of peace I have frequently used my pen to oppose various schemes for compulsory military service. I do not in the least regret that opposition, for I still think that those schemes took insufficient account of the peculiar needs of our country as an island Power, while they completely ignored the industrial problem which experience has shown to be an essential portion of the military problem. But the question whether any of us was right or wrong in his pre-war opinions is now a matter of complete unimportance. We have to deal with a situation so grave that every patriotic citizen ought to realize the necessity of concentrating upon it the whole strength of the nation. That cannot be done by voluntary service alone. Many of the best of the nation have give everything to their country's cause; some have given very little; others have given and are giving nothing at all; while still others are shamelessly using their country's needs to win extra profit or extra wages for themselves. Therefore it is imperative that the Government should be armed by Parliament with compulsory powers to drive the slackers and guide the shiftless.

As a first step, because it is the simplest, I suggest that every young man should be required at once to report himself at the nearest recruiting station. The larger problem of fitting men of non-military age or non-military physique into industrial work cannot be solved by the mere conferment of compulsory powers upon the Government. There are tremendous difficulties of detail which can never be settled direct from Whitehall. The object to be aimed at is the utilization of every man in the kingdom for war work, direct or indirect, and we shall probably have to rely to a very large extent on local and voluntary organizations to supplement and direct the compulsory powers of the Government.

PROHIBITION OF THE EXPORT OF MANGANESE.

A Press communiqué states:—Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India the export of manganese ore is prohibited to all destinations. Licenses for export to the United Kingdom will, however, be granted freely to approved firms.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON MUNITIONS.

CRYING NEED FOR SHELLS.

PRZEMYSL AS OBJECT LESSON

DEMOCRACY AND COMPULSION.

In his capacity as Minister of Munitions, Mr. Lloyd George visited Manchester on June 3, and addressed a meeting of engineers there. He described his errand as the most urgent ever told to a Manchester audience. "I have come here," he said, "to tell you the truth."

He spoke frankly of the Russian set-back in Galacia—due, not to the superiority of the German soldier or of German leading or numbers over the Russians, but solely to German superiority in munitions; and, applying the moral to the Western front, pointed out that a similar superiority on the part of the Allies there might have enabled them to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium and back into Germany itself.

He referred to the demand for compulsion—in passing, declaring that it was by no means undemocratic—and, after a tribute to the manner in which the voluntary system has served us thus far, went on to suggest that in the industrial field compulsion may be necessary.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Lloyd George said:

This is by no means my first visit to Manchester—in fact, my first was timed over 52 years ago. Since then I have paid many visits to this great city, mostly, if not all, on missions of political controversy. Now I come as an emissary of the State to carry the most urgent errand ever told to the ears of a Manchester audience. Our country is fighting for its life; our country is fighting for the liberties of Europe, and upon what it does, upon what it is prepared to sacrifice, will depend the issue. It depends more upon the masters or men who are occupied in running the workshops of this country than almost upon any section of the community whether Britain will emerge from this colossal struggle beaten, humiliated, stripped of power and honour and influence, and the mere bond-slave of a cruel military tyranny, or whether it will come out triumphant, free, and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men. (Cheers.)

Your have read, and so have I, appeals from the front—appeals to the workshop. I would almost say at the present moment everything depends on the workshops of Britain. Have you read that anxious tale of the struggle which is going on now in Galicia? Read it, read it well; read it intelligently, and you will find how much the workshops count in this war.

CAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN SET-BACK.

Our Russian Allies have suffered a severe setback. I have come here to tell you the truth. Unless you know it you cannot be expected to make sacrifices. They have suffered a severe set-back. The Germans have achieved a success—a great success. Why? Not because of the superior valour of their soldiers. No soldiers that ever fought in any way since the dawn of time fought with greater gallantry and bravery than the Russian soldiers have done when, under showers of shot poured upon them, their protecting trenches were demolished. And yet, when the Germans advanced, there arose out of the shattered earth legions of dauntless men before the foe. Is it the superiority of the German generals? The Russians on that front are commanded by one of the most brilliant generals on the battlefields of Europe to-day. Is it owing to the superiority of the German numbers? The Russians have unlimited numbers of men—of real men. (Cheers.)

To what is the German triumph due then? It is due entirely to superior equipment, overwhelming superiority of shot and shell, of the munitions and equipment of war. That victory has been won, not by the strategy of the German generals or by the greater gallantry of their troops, but by the use they have made of their skilled industry, and especially by the superior organization of the German workshop.

Have you read the story of that battle which appeared in all the papers—2,00,000 shells concentrated in the course of a single hour on the devoted heads of the gallant Russians; 700,000 fired away in a single battle. Had we been in a position to apply the same process to the Germans on our front, broken, their lines, driven them back the same number of miles as they have driven back the Russians in Galicia, what would have happened? They would have been turned out of France; they would have been driven half way across the devastated plain of Flanders; they would have been well out of the country they have tortured and tormented with a dastardly cruelty. More than that, we should have actually penetracted into Germany and we could have seen clearly in front of us the end of this terrible war—the only end which is consistent, believe me, with the continued existence of the British Empire as a power for good in the government of the world; more than that, the only end which is consistent with the continued liberties of Europe.

THE PLACE OF THE WORKSHOPS.

That is what workshops could accomplish, and workshops alone. For the moment we have more than plenty of men to the equipment we have ready for them. The French have gallant men; the Russians have overwhelming masses of men. No doubt we shall want more men; they will come to the call. (Cheers.) But we want the workshops to equip them with the weapons; with the power to break their way through, and and shatter this cruel military despotism to the dust. To attain this glorious end the State needs help—the help of each of you; the help of all of you, and all the help which each and every one of you can give.

Now, what help can you render? That is what we are here to-day to tell you something about. I don't know enough about engineering to instruct any engineer as to what he ought to do, and even to the best instructed of you this is a new business; but I know something of the adaptability, the skill, and the resourcefulness of British engineers, and I am perfectly certain that all the French engineers have already done, British engineers can accomplish. (Cheers.) In France the private firms there have given to the State an assistance at this critical hour the value of which is beyond computation. These last victories of the French Armies are very largely attributable to the private workshops of France. Firms that were turning out motor-cars, locomotives, machinery of all sorts, early on in the war were organized for the purpose of turning out the machinery and the munitions of war to help their country in the hour of need. It has been very largely due to what they have done in the course of the last few months that the French have been enabled to pierce the German lines during the last few weeks (cheers), and I am here to ask you to help us to equip our Armies with the means of breaking through the German lines in front of our gallant troops, and I know you will do it. (Cheers.)

TWO INSTRUCTORS.

I have two gentlemen here who know all about it, and I am depending upon them, not merely to instruct you on what can be done, but to instruct me as to what I ought to do. (Laughter.) Here is Sir Percy Girouard, who is one of the most distinguished and resourceful administrators in the British Empire. He has already shown in another war what he can do in improving an effective military organization, and I am depending very largely upon his ability, upon his knowledge, for helping me through the very onerous duties of my own office. I am perfectly certain from what I know of him that he will not fail me, and he will to-day tell you something from the practical business point of view of what he expects the engineering firms of Lancashire to do to assist the country in this emergency.

Then I am also privileged to have here with me Sir Frederick Donaldson, the head of the great arsenal at Woolwich (cheers), who is one of the ablest engineers in the world. I hesitate to think where we should have been in this war but for his skilled, prudent, tactful and resourceful administration of that great Government arsenal. He also will be prepared, to answer questions that are put to him with regard to the best method of going about organizing the resources of Lancashire.

POWERS OF COMPULSION.

I am here to appeal to the patriotism of Lancashire—an appeal that never was made in vain to your country. I am not here to brandish my powers under the Defence of the Realm Act. They are very great (laughter and cheers) if the necessity should arise (renewed laughter), but I am perfectly certain I can get more out of your patriotism than I can get out of any Act of Parliament. (Cheers.) All the same (laughter)—now how am I to put it? The committees which you will appoint amongst yourselves will find the compulsory powers of the Defence of the Realm Act very helpful (laughter and cheers) in enabling you to organize quickly and to get rid of unnecessary difficulties without loss of time. Persuasion is always best when you can afford it, but sometimes you can't—there is no time for it; and one troublesome person—I don't say that you have any in Lancashire; I have never met one yet—if you have such a person, may disarrange, dislocate and clog the whole machine. You can't wait in a war until every unreasonable man becomes reasonable (cheers), until every intractable person becomes tractable; some people you can convince quickly, some take a little longer, and some do take such a lot of persuading. With the third class the best argument you will find will be the Defence of the Realm Act.

I will tell you another advantage you will derive from that Act. You attach, as business men, and so do the workmen great importance to equality of sacrifice. (Cheers.) There is not one of you—well, at any rate, there is barely one of you—who is not prepared to sacrifice everything he has to save his country and to see her victorious. But you want to feel that others in like condition are called upon to make exactly the same sacrifice. (Cheers.) Otherwise you have to sacrifice double, not for the sake of your country, but to make up the deficiency of another man who is not doing his duty. (Cheers.) That is not quite good enough. Also you want to feel that when you are placing your time, the organization which you have devoted the best of your life to build up—and your fathers before you, perhaps—that when you are putting the whole of that, and your machinery and all you have got, into helping your country, there is not another man taking advantage of that fact in order to walk off with any business there may be waiting to be executed.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The primary responsibility must rest with the Government for the time being. They alone possess all the facts. There are facts which are only known and can only be known to the Government. Prolonged public discussion, as a preliminary to action, is all right in times of peace; you can't afford it in war. The ordinary method of arriving at a great national decision in a democracy is prolonged discussion on the platform, discussion in the Press, discussion in the workshops. These methods are totally inapplicable to a period of war. The facts, the whole facts, necessary in order to enable you to come to a conclusion can only be known to the Government. There are things you cannot discuss in public; there are facts you cannot make public. It is a question of trusting the Government for the time being with the whole destinies of the nation, or of dismissing them and setting up another which you can trust.

In the French Revolution, when they distrusted a Minister they had a very summary method of dealing with him; but they never wasted any time over it (laughter). And may I point out that until they dealt with him they implicitly obeyed him? And that is why they pulled through it. I don't mind the guillotining of Ministers or generals if necessary, but until they reach the scaffold they ought to be obeyed. (Cheers.) And, above all, don't unnerve them by sniping at them from behind. (Loud cheers.)

COMPULSION AND CONSCRIPTION.

There is a great discussion going on now as to the question of conscription, and we are discussing it as if we were discussing, say, Land Reform—(laughter)—National Insurance—(laughter)—or Home Rule in the full leisure and tranquility of peace. You cannot argue under shell fire; you can only decide. I can only say this—that to introduce compulsion as an important element in organizing the nation's resources of skilled industry and trade does not necessarily mean conscription in the ordinary sense of the term. Conscription means raising by compulsory methods armies to fight Britain's battles abroad. Even that is a question, not of principle, but of necessity. If the necessity arose, I am certain no man of any party would protest. (Cheers.) But, pray, don't talk about it as if it were antidemocratic. We won and saved our liberties in this land on more than one occasion by compulsory service. France continued on the same exalted level to the concluding chapter of ringing triumph.

THE REAL DIFFICULTY.

But it has nothing to do with our real difficulty, and I want now to separate the two problems. I say to those who wish us to dismiss conscription for the time being as a means of levying armies for fighting abroad: "You ought not thereby to assume that it is unnecessary in enabling us to mobilize the industrial strength of this country." (Cheers.) Let us be quite frank with ourselves. Frankness is the beginning of wise action; it is the beginning of victory. We were the worst organized nation in the world for this war. I am not altogether sorry for that; that fact will be our apology and defence in history when this war comes to be judged. I would rather that we suffered somewhat than that we should have the stain on our conscience of having had anything to do with precipitating this horrible war. (Cheers.) When we appear at the great judgment seat of history as a nation and as a people, and this war, with its terrors, with its tortures, with its suffering, is brought up against us, we can say the proof that we are innocent of this crime is that we did not prepare. We, at any rate, did not organize for that war. We had not organized great forces for the purpose of conquering Germany or Austria, or trampling upon the liberties of any other nation. But, undoubtedly this exculpatory fact left us the worst organized nation for war in the world. We are a very individualistic nation, which means that we all want to have our own way. Individualism has its merits in producing strong, independent, virile nations; but in war individualism has its manifold defects.

SHELLS TO SAVE LIVES.

Now I have only held this office for a few days. It is true I had some insight before then into the position of things, but what I have seen has convinced me from overwhelming testimony that the nation has not yet concentrated one-half its industrial strength on the problem of carrying this great conflict through successfully. It is a war of munitions. We are fighting against the best organized community in the world—the best organized, whether for war or for peace—and we have been employing too much of the haphazard, leisurely, go-as-you-please methods which, believe me, would not have enabled us to maintain our place as a nation, even in peace, very much longer. (Cheers.) The nation needs all the machinery that is capable of being used for turning out munitions or equipment; all the skill that is available for that purpose; all the industry, all the labour, and all the strength, power, and resources of every one to the utmost; everything that would help us to overcome our difficulty and supply our shortages. We want to mobilize in such a way as to produce in the shortest space of time the greatest quantity of the best and most efficient war material. (Cheers.) That means victory. It means a great saving of national strength and resources, for it shortens the war. It means an enormous saving of life. I should say to workmen and to masters:—"When you turn out shells you are not turning out something which is going to save the life of a comrade. (Loud cheers.) Millions of them are going to face the foe, most of them from working-class houses. Every shell you turn out is a lifeguard for some of those gallant fellows who are leaving our shores to risk their lives.

You have only got to read the story of those battles to find out how well and abundant supply of heavy explosive shell destroys the machine guns, which would otherwise destroy the lives of our fellows, and destroys and displaces the artillery that may be mowing down and mutilating our men who are tearing up the barbed wire entanglements which hold them back. I ask engineering firms of this country I ask masters, I ask men, I ask everybody, to put their strength into this task in order to save the lives of the most gallant set of fellows that ever quitted our shores. (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT WORK FIRST.

Now this is what I ask. Can we achieve this essential aim without further emergency measures, determined by the period of the war, to which all citizens must give implicit obedience? As far as employers are concerned, as I have already pointed out, we have decided that compulsory powers are essential to utilize their resources to the best advantage. The employers themselves properly think so. I have told you something about the Defence of the Realm Act. It gives us most complete powers over all the workshops of this country. It enables us to place Government work first, which means that the work of the country must come first. Those gentlemen who have been teaching me my lesson—I am only here repeating it—want me to impress that upon you. Government work must not be sacrificed to any civil work however important it is. The work of the country must come first, because unless it does there will be no country left worth working for. (Cheers.) Don't let the flag be shot down for any man's profit. (Cheers.) We have the most complete command in our statutory powers over the workshop as such; we have complete command over every machine in the workshop, and when you set out to undertake this task for us, I want you to remember that if you experience difficulty with anybody you have the most ample powers, working through the Munitions Office, and under the Defence of the Realm Act, and that is very vital for you to remember. Why did we ask for these powers? Not because we thought engineering firms were unpatriotic. The possession of these powers but saves time which would otherwise be necessarily consumed in persuasion. It saves a breakdown which might occur if you had any obstinacy or stupidity or selfishness on the part of any individuals you have to deal with. It is helpful for the best employers, and I am perfectly certain that they will find it most serviceable when they come to organize this country.

CONTROL OF LABOUR.

Now I come to the part of labour, and here again I really must speak quite frankly. It is no good putting me into this post unless I am allowed to speak quite frankly to employers and to workmen alike. The employers are now under the Defence of the Realm Act, practically subject to complete State control for industrial purposes. If we are to make the best of our resources for winning or for shortening the war the same principles must extend to the whole field of industrial organization, whether it be capital or labour. There must be but one reservation, that the State control of labour must be for the benefit of the State and not for increasing the profits of any industrial or private organization. (Cheers.) With regard to labour, two things are as essential to our efficiency as to the efficiency of the organizations we are setting up for the production of munitions to save workmen's sons and brothers who are at the front and give them a fair chance in the fight. The first is that we must increase the mobility of labour, and the second is that we must have greater subordination in labour to the direction and control of the State.

THE EXAMPLE OF FRANCE.

These purposes they have secured in France. What I am attempting to do now as Munitions Minister was done practically in France in September or October. The leading spirit in that achievement was a very clever and very young Socialist Deputy. He was not then in office, and what he did was not as an official of the State, but purely as a patriot, who felt that this was a fight for democratic liberty. He organized all the great workshops of France—at least, he took a very leading part in doing so—and I am very glad to say that they have now practically given him exactly the same post as I hold in this country, and I hope to meet him in the course of the next few days to discuss business. He had one great advantage over me—all the labour in France is at the disposal of the State. That is due, of course, to their law, with regard to national service. Under that law workmen can be sent either to this factory or to that factory, according to the Minister's view as to where they can be most useful; they can be grouped and concentrated exactly as is most serviceable for the purpose of producing the greatest number of machines and of munitions of war. That is due, of course, to their law. That was his great advantage in France; and in Italy all the masters and workmen alike are completely under the control and direction of the State during the period of the war—as completely under the control and direction of the State as their comrades in the trenches. (Cheers.)

I will just tell you quite frankly why it may be dangerous to depend entirely upon the continuance of present conditions. We have got a great voluntary Army, the greatest such Army the world has ever seen. It numbers millions, but is has taken 10 months to enlist. We cannot afford 10 months to enlist the great industrial army. Another point I wish to put is this. Under present conditions men have enlisted who would have rendered better service at home. (Cheers.)

Men have not enlisted who would have rendered very much better service at the front. I am told "Well, but you can stop this by preventing men enlisting from works where their services are required." You cannot. I am told that some men insisted upon going to the front. They have said: "We are not going to have it suggested to us that we are greater cowards than our fellows," and they have insisted upon going. Compulsion, not to send men to the front, but to prevent men from going to the front—this is really one of the great advantages in having greater powers for the mobilization of your industrial army at home.

And you must remember this—the voluntary Army you have got at the front are men who have placed their movements under the complete direction of those who represent the State. (Cheers.) Their time, their movements, their direction, the very locality where they are, are chosen by the officers of the State. Their very lives are at the disposal of the State. They have placed them voluntarily too. That enables those who represent the State to concentrate their

(Continued on page 12.)

THE COALITION CABINET.



Reproduced from the "The Illustrated London News."



1. Mr. Arthur Henderson; President of the Board of Education (Lab.)
2. Mr. Austen Chamberlain; Secretary of State for India (U.)
3. Mr. T. M'Kinnon Wood; Secretary for Scotland, (L.)
4. Mr. Winston Churchill; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (L.)
5. Mr. Bonar Law; Secretary of State for the Colonies (U.)
6. Lord Kitchener; Secretary of State for War (Non-Party.)
7. Mr. Asquith; Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (L.)
8. Lord Crewe; Lord President of the Council (L.)
9. Mr. Lloyd George; Minister of Munitions (L.)
10. Mr. Lewis Harcourt; First Commissioner of Works (L.)
11. Mr. Reginald M'Kenna; Chancellor of the Exchequer (L.)
12. Sir Stanley Buckmaster; Lord Chancellor (L.)
13. Sir Edward Grey; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (L.)
14. Sir John Simon; Secretary of State for Home Affairs (L.)
15. Mr. Walter Runciman; President of the Board of Trade (L.)
16. Mr. Augustine Birrell; Chief Secretary for Ireland (L.)
17. Mr. Walter Long; President of the Local Government Board (U.)
18. Lord Selborne; President of the Board of Agriculture (U.)
19. Sir Edward Carson; Attorney-General (U.)
20. Lord Curzon of Kedleston; Lord Privy Seal (U.)
21. Mr. A. J. Balfour; First Lord of the Admiralty (U.)
22. Lord Lansdowne; No Portfolio (U.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON MUNITIONS.

(*Continued from page* 11.)

to order them to places in a position where they can render the greatest service to the State.

That is what a voluntary army in a military sense means. I am sorry to say it does not mean that industrially. The regulations, the customs, and practices which may be of great service, and probably are of great service, in times of peace are utterly inapplicable and out of place in the terrible urgency of war. (Cheers.) The enlisted workmen cannot choose his locality of action. He cannot say, "Well, I am quite prepared to fight at Neuve Chapelle, but I won't fight at Festubert, and I am not going near the place they call 'Wipers.'" (Laughter.) He cannot say, "Well, I have been in the trenches 10 hours and a half, and my trade union won't allow me to work more than 10 hours." (Cheers.) He cannot say, "You have not enough men, and I have been doing the work of two men. My trade union won't allow me to do more than my own share." The veteran who has been seven years at the job, seven years in the Army, cannot say, "Who is this fellow by my side—this mere fledgling? He has only had just a few weeks' training, and it is against my union's regulations, and I am off." (Laughter.)

Oh, no. When the house is on fire, questions of procedure or predecence or etiquette and time and division of labour disappear. (Cheers.) You cannot say that you are not liable to service at 3 o'clock in the morning. The fire is on, you don't choose the hour. You cannot argue as to whose duty it is to carry the water-bucket and whose duty it is to tip it into the crackling furnace. (Cheers!) You have got to put the fire out. (Cheers.) There is only one way to do that. That is, everything must give place to duty, good fellowship, comradeship, and determination to put the whole of your strength into the victory for your native land and for the liberties of the world. (Cheers.)

We have been endeavouring to conduct a war against the most formidable antagonist that ever attacked human liberties with the ordinary, clumsy, unhandy weapons of peace. You may as well send our men to face shrapnel and howitzers armed with picks and shovels as merely go through the war with your industrial army unorganized, equipped and armed merely with the ordinary weapons of peace. They are not applicable. The ordinary methods of controversy are inapplicable. Party politics are gradually vanishing. (Cheers.) We hear occasionally a lingering growl, and we are all looking forward to the days when we shall hear the full roar of the party politician again. It will be a profit that peace has returned. (Laughter.) For we must have our little quarrels that keep the nation alive, that prevent us from becoming stagnant. I am not sure that the same men will quarrel with the same men—in fact, I am fairly certain that they will not; but I hope it may be that, for some time, when the hour for reconstruction comes, all will be for the State, all will be for the nation.

BOLD ACTION NEEDED.

We shall have to face new conditions, make a new country and a new land, and we shall want all of you, each like a very bricklayer with his trowel, to be working together, and I am looking forward to seeing it. But meanwhile the enemies of human liberty have got to be crushed. Time is essential. If I could for a moment make everybody realize the great issues, the great dangers of the struggle we are engaged in, there would be but one cry from every home to the Government. It would be this —"Convince yourself as to what action is necessary, take it boldly, and we will see you through." (Loud cheers.) If the country is not prepared for that, then let us go to the nearest German internment camp, pick your men, and send them as a deputation to the Kaiser and say, "On behalf of Great Britain we tender you our deepest apologies; we are sorry we have sinned against the great Monarch of the world. What penance thou would'st inflict upon us for our transgressions we will gladly endure."

Let us do all in our power, sacrifice everything, for the purpose of winning. Let us do each what we can. If those in command thought I could be of greater service shouldering a rifle in the trenches I would go, and so would you. (Cheers.) If we could be of greater service in the humbler duty of filling the shell which is to protect the lives of our men and win the victory for Britain, we would do that. Those who are responsible for the government of this country have chosen to think that I could render better services by stepping down from the very exalted office that I held (cheers) in order to take up this difficult and onerous and anxious task, and as such I am coming here to appeal to you, with all your might to stand by your country, to stand by your country in danger, to stand by your country when it has risked danger, risked its honour, risked its life, in the most chivalrous cause any nation ever went into battle for. (Loud and continued cheers.)

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Sir Percy Girouard, Sir Algernon Firth, president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and Lord Derby.

Mr. W. Collingwood, president of the Manchester Engineering Employers' Association, proposed, and Mr. J. Binns, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, seconded, a resolution declaring that the Lancashire engineering employers' and trade unions' representatives present pledged themselves to support in every possible way the efforts of the Minister of Munitions to increase the production of war material. This was carried, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Lloyd George was adopted, on the motion of the Lord Mayor of Manchester, seconded by the Mayor of Salford.

THE OUTPUT OF LANCASHIRE

250,000 HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELLS A MONTH.

Replying Mr. Lloyd George said:—

I thank you for the vote of thanks which you have so cordially passed. As the last speaker has truly said, the best thanks you could give to any Minister, or to anybody who has the nation's interest at heart, is to translate your feelings into action. Sir Frederick Donaldson, Major-General Sir Percy Girouard, and I sent a telegram today to Lord Kitchener to congratulate him on his Garter. We ended up by saying we would do our best to help him, and he has just sent this reply:—"Very many thanks to you all. I have the utmost confidence in your success and I am sure all will respond whole-heartedly—Kitchener." To-day the winning spirit has been shown. If you will allow me to say so there was one speech which gave me especial pleasure. It was the speech of the representative of labour, Mr. Binns, not merely that I enjoyed it as a very eloquent speech, because I am a much better listener than a speaker, but I liked the real ring of patriotism, the subordination of all the questions in which he and I are specially interested, and millions of our fellow-countrymen interested, to the one dominant business of winning through the difficulties. I am sure it will be responded to by millions of workmen throughout the United Kingdom.

We must lose no time, and I want to come to business to-day. We must get our committee set up—whether you are going to have Lancashire as whole or Lancashire in sections; that point I should like to see more or less considered to-day, so that you can start business. I want to see these committees working, and I have no doubt you will avail yourselves to the full of the invitation given by Sir Percy Girouard to visit any of the works which are turning out shells at the present time to acquaint yourselves with the practical problems. The first thing, however, is to set up the committees to consider the action which you will take. In France the employers and the workmen have done the work themselves. They have generally chosen from amongst themselves their own leader—in one district near Paris all the great firms met together, and they chose M. Renault, the great motor-car maker, to be their chairman, and the leader of that particular area. I want you to do that here. Not only are we not anxious to interfere, but we would rather you did it entirely yourselves, our officials merely seeing that the output was the right thing.

I asked Sir Frederick Donaldson, from such information as we have got down, a question as to the capacity of Lancashire—what Lancashire could turn out of the particular shell which is most needed at the present moment, the high explosives which have been asked for from the front. Lancashire private works, when they are fully engaged and after you have mobilized them, can turn out a quarter of a million of high explosive shells per month. A gentleman near me tells me you can turn out a lot more. Well, the more the merrier. If you can turn out more we in London will not growl at that, but we want you to start from that, and then work up in the direction of a million.

First of all, however, you have to get Lancashire organized as a whole or in sections. Decide it at once, and then form your own groups. One suggestion is that you should form Lancashire into three areas. In that case let the committees choose men to represent them on a central Committee, because there ought to be coordination of all the resources of Lancashire. You may find that Manchester would be a more convenient place for assembling or inspection or other things, and that one or two works could turn out a particular thing which the other works could not supply. We want you to turn out the complete article, and you can do it by cooperation.

Replying to points raised in a general discussion, Mr. Lloyd George said:—I quite agree that men who are engaged on Government work are serving their country as truly as men who are fighting in the trenches, and I think that ought to be recognized in any effort that is made on an extensive scale to organize the whole of the labour of this country. It should be an essential part of any scheme that there should be recognition in the shape of a badge or of a uniform that they are serving their country in the workshop. The same difficulty occurred in France, but it was more easy for them to cope with it there, because they had complete command of the male population of France, between certain ages, and the same thing would apply here. If we had a completer control over the male population of this country it would be very much easier to deal with problems of that kind. We cannot very well prevent men from going to the front, but it would be a very different state of things if the moral duty which is imposed on us of doing our best for the State were translated into some sort of legal form.

COMMITTEES FORMED.

After the meeting addressed by Mr. Lloyd George representatives of masters and men met Sir Percy Girouard, who, it is understood, has become Mr. Lloyd George's chief organizer, in order to discuss how best to augment the output of munitions. Separate committees were formed for the county on the model of the War Munitions Committee already in existence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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MATHERAN AS A HEALTH RESORT.

SOME NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS

ITS SOCIAL AMENITIES.

Of Matheran it may truly be said, "plus ca change plus c'est la meme chose," writes "W." in "Capital." It has acquired a hill railway of the cheapest sort, it has now a municipality and a large supply of very decent rickshaws, but the roads are infested with gangs of young men and children on ponies that are driven as fast as they can be made to go on dry laterite roads. Thus the air is filled with a fine floating dust over all the favourite promenades. This is the dust that enters the lungs and an idea of the quantity of it may be obtained by an examination of the state of one's cuffs and collar after an early morning walk. Matheran is recognised both officially and non-officially as a sanitarium, it has a qualified military doctor as superintendent, and yet this gang riding continues year after year upon roads that are never watered from monsoon to monsoon. The regulations regarding fast riding are set at naught and the local police are helpless, yet it does not seem to have occurred to the authorities that in so small a station as Matheran situated on a small plateau riding is quite unnecessary. The ponies, their attendants and stables are a nucleus of dirt and disorder, besides attracting a very undesirable class to the hill that will eventually drive away many of the more desirable visitors. It still remains to be proved that an Indian municipality is capable of managing any sanitarium, for many of the most confirmed beliefs and habits of the Indian are directly opposed to the established bases of sanitation. Many of the people of Bombay have built houses in Matheran where they hoped to be free from the embarrassing attentions of the health department. They throw their house refuse out of doors causing a multiplication of flies, they let their sullage stagnate until it breeds mosquitoes, and renders the use of mosquito nets necessary. They will sleep four or five in a room at night doors and windows closed because they will not believe that the night air is purer than that of the day.

A RESTRICTED WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Matheran is distributed in canvas bags carried by bullocks from tanks that are filled by the monsoon rains, the bullocks are often cruelly overworked and for some years the question of a better method of distribution has been under consideration. The delivery of the water by service pipes to every house is without doubt the best method, but it is beset by serious difficulties. An important check upon waste would be removed that the use of meters would not control, for the taps would be in charge of domestic servants. It would be poor satisfaction to the community to find that the water supply was all sold when the season was only half over. Again the proportion of piping per house would be unusually large on account of the distance between them and as the season lasts not more than three months if based on the average of population, the revenue must be gathered in that time. The price of water would probably have to be increased. The most serious penalty for the waste of water is not the increase of cost but the scourge of malaria of which Bombay has had sad experience during recent years. Once in the coolie lines malaria would be very difficult to deal with and when it attacked the visitors there would be an end for some time to Matheran as a sanitarium. It has been abundantly proved in many tropical situations that, instead of a copious supply, the water should be carefully restricted to the actual needs of the people. Regarded from this point of view, the water supply of Matheran acquires a new aspect.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS.

A considerable portion of the people who frequent the hill go there for amusement, they bring with them as much of town habits as possible and hail every device that will enable them to pass the time they do not know how to fill. They have encouraged pony races that attracted a very undesirable crowd of gamblers and strained the accommodation of the hotels. A very elaborate scheme has just been prepared for the alignment, widening and paving of roads to render all parts of the plateau available for pony carriages, the bazaar market and coolie lines are to be reconstructed, the water supply is to be distributed by electric power from the Tata Works and lighting of roads and buildings will be obtained from the same source. Public parks are also in the scheme that has been prepared with much care. These improvements will add to the amenities of the hill but other things are more immediately necessary. Owing to the rapid rates of growth and decay in a tropical climate a very strict system of sanitary supervision becomes necessary in a health resort. In Matheran the supervision is far from adequate. Cooking, the supply of food, the disposal of waste matter are all in the hands of a very ignorant class obstinately attached to its own slovenly habits. Waste liquids are still thrown from hotel and other kitchens. The bread grows rapidly sour, the milk is half water. There is no proper laundry, and visitors have no protection from the exactions of the dhoby especially as the end of the season approaches, and water from bathrooms is allowed to stand until mosquitoes breed in it and sometimes even until it is putrid. All these are disorders of old date, and call for prompt and energetic attention. A good conservancy system has still to be organised on the hill.

In India it is not considered necessary to serve an apprenticeship to hotel keeping. Any one who can attend to the accounts is good enough and he delegates most of his duties to the butler. He has never washed a floor, a dish or a window, swept or dusted a room or learned to cook. He is no judge of cleanliness and cannot teach anything. Menial work in India disqualifies a man for being a master. Thus our health resorts degenerate to places of amusement, and people must go further afield to obtain the physical and mental refreshment they ought to find at our hill stations.

SILK INDUSTRY OF ASSAM.

PROGRESS HAMPERED BY SUPERSTITION.

WORMS REGARDED AS SACRED BEINGS.

In an interesting note on the silk industry of Assam, Rai Bhupal Chandra Basu Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, tells of the prejudice and superstition which surround the cultivation of the worm in that province.

There is a strong dislike, he says among the Hindus in most parts of India against any occupation which involves the destruction of life, and it accounts for sericulture remaining restricted to limited communities usually composed of castes low down in the social scale. Assam is perhaps an exception to this rule. The culture of the *Muga* and *Eri* silkworms involves the taking of life just as much as that of the common silkworm; yet there are few Hindus in Assam who would object to silk growing on that account. *Eri* cocoons need not be stifled to kill the insect within, as they are not reelable; and the moths may be allowed to emerge without spoiling the cocoons for spinning. The usual objection to silkworm rearing on the score of killing life may, therefore, be avoided in the case of *eri* silk. The objection is, however, one which does not enter the mind of the ordinary Assamese Hindu. He stifles his *eri* cocoons just as he does with his *muga*. He would not allow the insects within the cocoons to mature and emerge. The moth has the habit of voiding a liquid excrement which stains the cocoon and spoils the colour of the thread. In some cocoons the insects die and melt inside causing a discoloration of the fibre. These defects are avoided by killing and drying the cocoons as soon as they have been gathered.

PREJUDICE AND SUPERSTITION.

The rearing of silkworms in Assam is surrounded by an amount of prejudice and superstition which to an outsider seems incredible and which may prove a serious obstacle to any improvement that we may try to introduce. Superstition arises from the natural tendency of the human mind to discover a cause for every effect; when it fails to find a natural cause, it is apt to attribute the effect to the influence of some supernatural power which it tries to propitiate by means as irrational as the belief itself. This will explain the large amount of superstition which has gathered round the rearing of sikworms in Assam as well as in Bengal. The Assamese rearer has as yet no conception that the diseases of silkworms are due to natural causes and are preventible, when he sees his worms decimated by disense he is unable to account for it except by putting it down to some malign influence. He tries to avert such influence by *pujas*, *mantras* and charms some of which seem just as grotesque as the proceedings of the witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth." I think it will need a patient and persistent course of demonstration to convince the Assamese rearer that the diseases of his silkworms are caused by the neglect of hygienic precautions and can be prevented by natural means. The comparatively civilized Hindu of the plains is no more free from superstitious beliefs bearing on the culture of silkworms than the primitive hill man; if anything, the Hindu, with his excessive predeliction for ritual, seems outwardly to be more under the domination of superstition than the animist.

SACREDNESS OF WORMS.

The most noticeable superstition or rather prejudice is one which forbids the rearing of the mulberry (*pat*) silkworm to any Hindu outside a particular section of the Katoni caste. As rearers of the *pat* worm the Katonis are treated with contempt by other Hindu castes who deny to them ordinary forms of social intercourse. All silkworms, especially the *pat* and the *muga*, are regarded as sacred beings (*duyang bostu*) which require to be handled with care and reverence and which must not be touched or even looked at except by the rearers themselves. Strangers are not admitted into the rearing house for fear of the evil mouth. I have visited many rearings during my recent travels in Assam, but succeeded in gaining admission into very few houses; in most places the worms were brought out for my inspection or I was allowed to peep in through the open door. The rearer herself must not touch the worms until she has washed and put on a clean cloth. This rule evidently had its origin in a sense of cleanliness, but has lost its old meaning. In Hindu houses, the worms (*pat* and *eri*) cannot get their first morning meal of leaf until the rearer has had time for a wash and change of clothes, often not till three hours after sunrise. The rearers are also enjoined to abstain from *khar* and many kinds of food, and from doing such things considered ceremonially impure. To avert disease the deity who presides over the destiny of silkworms requires to be propitiated by offerings. *Mantras* and charms are used to drive away or counteract the influence of evil spirits. I might have given a long list of superstitious practices and beliefs bearing on the rearing of silkworms in Assam, but refrain from doing it from fear of the report proving too lengthy.

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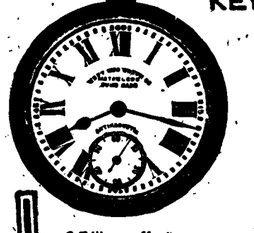


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THE FRENCH RED CROSS

A THREE-FOLD ORGANISATION.

ALLIES' CO-OPERATION.

The French Red Cross to-day consists of three different and, at the same time, closely allied branches, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Telegraph." The oldest, which is still the most important as far as membership is concerned, is the "Societe Francaise de Secours aux Blesses Militaires." It was founded in June, 1864. The date is notable, for it was only two months later that the diplomatic conference which was to create the international organisation known as the Red Cross met in Geneva, and prepared the famous international agreement which has since remained sacred to every nation but Germany. This mother branch of the French Red Cross was the only one in existence when the war of 1870 broke out. Its organisation was then very imperfect, but nevertheless it performed a good deal of beneficent work. It spent during the war £480,000, cared for 110,000 sick and wounded, sent home 40,000 soldiers, and helped besides a number of invaded districts by providing supplies of all sorts.

A period of reorganisation set in after the war. The Societe Francaise was directed and managed by men. In May, 1879, a number of ladies founded a second branch, the "Association des Dames de France," in which everything was in the hands of women. A third branch, also composed of women, the "Union des Femmes de France," came into existence in 1881. The three societies are still in existence to-day and are equally thriving. Since 1907, however, a fundamental change has been effected in their general organisation. Up to that date they had performed their work separately. The Societe Francaise was the only one which had an international standing and was allowed to take part in international congresses. It was decided in 1907 that a Central Committee of the Red Cross should be formed in France, with four delegates from the older branch and two from each of the younger ones. The three branches have been since then working in close harmony. In fact, there is, under three different names only one French Red Cross.

Let me give some facts and figures to show what the activity of the three societies has been since the war began. As everybody knows, the Red Cross in France is under the supervision of the Army Medical Service. Its ambulances and hospitals are controlled by the military authorities. A number of the Red Cross nurses work in the military hospitals; there are besides a number of other activities in which the same co-operation takes place.

According to statistics issued in January last, the Societe Francaise de Secours aux Blesses Militaires had already established by that date 771 auxiliary hospitals, ninety-three dressing stations (most of which were attached to the 6th and 20th French Army Corps), eighty-three railway station ambulances, and thirty-five railway station refreshment-rooms. It had provided 56,579 beds for sick and wounded; 7,000 nurses were attached to the hospitals of the society, while 600 others had been placed at the disposal of the military hospitals. Although the society was not supposed to remove wounded, it had also provided thirty-two motor ambulances and seven horse ambulances. It had further sent a large quantity of linen and warm clothing to the troops. Altogether it had spent within five months £340,000.

OVER 100,000 BEDS.

The "Association des Dames Francaises" (membership 50,000) had founded in the course of the same period 363 auxiliary hospitals, 107 of which are established in the area of the military government of Paris, and had organised fifty railway station refreshment-rooms and twenty workshops. The number of beds was 18,000. It had offered to the army forty motor ambulances and taken charge of a number of ambulance trains. Another interesting side of the work done by the Dames Francaises was the help given to the wives and children of soldiers sent to the front.

The "Union des Femmes de France" (membership, 100,000) has done more. Although the number of its auxiliary hospitals is only 353, it has provided 29,000 beds, 9,749 trained nurses, 18,700 auxiliary nurses, 1,200 stretcher-bearers, and seventy-two motor ambulances. Its work has not been confined to the nursing of the sick and wounded; it sends daily warm clothing to the troops, and beds, medicines, and clothing to the depots de convalescents et d'eclopes (where soldiers are received after recovering from sickness or from their wounds before they are sent back to the front.) Finally, an interesting feature of the society's work is to be found in the organisation of a number of ambulance barges to convey wounded unable to support the fatigue of a railway journey. There are at present 120 beds provided in these barges, and a train of barges went recently from Bar le Duc, on the Meuse, to Dijon, on the Saone.

To sum up, the French Red Cross established, within five months after the beginning of the war, 1,487 auxiliary hospitals, with 103,579 beds. Excluding the "Dames Francaises," not far from 40,000 nurses are relieving in the hospitals, in the dressing stations, in the railway stations and ambulance trains as many men who otherwise would not have been available for the front. Not only thus does the Red Cross take care of our sick and wounded, it gives us for the army more than one supplementary army corps.

It has rendered France a further service.

THE NEW ENTENTE.

It has created another link between her and Great Britain. While the British Red Cross was earning our gratitude by its great service to the French wounded, the French sister organisation on its side strove not to be left behind. Nothing was ready in France for the British Red Cross when the war broke out. Nobody had ever thought that the day would come when so many wounded Tommies would have to be cared for on the Continent. It was impossible, however, to send the British wounded at once to England when their condition required at least a temporary rest before they undertook the journey. This the French organisation realised fully, and it exerted itself to the utmost to help our British friends. Not only were the British wounded admitted to our hospitals, but the "Union des Femmes de France," which proved in the matter more enterprising than either of the two other societies, placed at once several hospitals at the disposal of the British nurses. Two of these were opened in Paris, one at the Hotel Majestic, the other at Claridge's Hotel, and a third in Fort Mahon, in Northern France. Fifty British nurses and two British surgeons came over at once to the Paris hospitals, each of which contained about 120 beds, and in which the British and French wounded received the best possible treatment after the battle of the Marne. The Demmes de France maintained these three hospitals at their own expense until January 15, 1915—i.e., for five full months.

MILITARY REGISTRATION.

HOW THE SYSTEM WILL WORK

QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

The superlative difficulty in creating an emergency army lies in the fact that all military measures take more or less time to bear fruit. The performances of Lord Kitchener's administration since the outbreak of war have been nothing less than wonderful, but more must be done if the British Empire is to defeat the Germans in the present war, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

Laymen generally are absorbed in the necessity for enrolling the recruits which are actually needed at the moment to fill the ranks. Few stop to think how long it takes to train a recruit, and, therefore, how much ahead you must enrol them in order to make use of them in any given war. And so with reserve troops, which constitute the most important fraction of the European armies of to-day. The recruits are levied by annual contingents, and the strongest army numerically is that which can call up the strongest contingents of trained reservists. They constitute the backbone of the national forces on war footing.

Since the normal liability to serve extends to twenty-four years, that period of time must elapse before any new system can produce its full result. For example, a nation with annual contingents of 200,000 recruits commands the service of about 4,000,000 trained soldiers in the whole period available. Before last August the very idea that we should need such numbers would have been scouted as ridiculous, and yet we are at this moment striving desperately by every device ingenuity can suggest to find them for the field army. The Secretary of State has already asked for an establishment of 3,000,000, and he has this week demanded 300,000 men in addition to 3,000,000. Now an establishment means considerably greater numbers than the actual figure specified, for these numbers have to be continually maintained in spite of the wastage of war. In fact, an establishment of 3,300,000 closely resembles an army of 4,000,000 men.

BASIS OF CALCULATION.

Before any progress can be made towards regulating our latent resources of man power, correct lists must be made as a basis for all calculations and all demands. Some politicians have made a bogey of the word "Conscription," but, in fact to conscript simply meant to make a list; in other words, military registration. Once a correct list of the men available for military purposes is at the disposition of the War Office, it can be decided how many must be called up at any particular moment and for any particular purpose. It can also be decided what men should be left for necessary industries at home, and other questions as to the fair distribution of the burden of service can by this system only be justly regulated. Owing to the fanatic haste and haphazard methods of our early enlistments for the war, numerous battalions of special types, the Sportsmen, the Public Schools, the Pals, etc., were raised, and drew their men from all over the country. This has complicated the problem somewhat, because all military organisation on a national scale must be territorial. Only a territorial system can be worked with the simplicity, speed, and directness indispensable to rapid and certain mobilisation. Although no special machinery exists in England for the purpose, yet the Territorial Associations form a good nucleus for such machinery, and if other local authorities are placed at their disposition, and if the Home Office administration works in concert with the police, medical officers, and other officials, it will not be difficult in a brief space to organise the required arrangements.

Without such a registration of our fighting men, it is utterly impossible for the nation to put forth anyting like its true fighting strength. Men enlist who should stay at home for various reasons. Many men do not enlist who should be in the ranks. Men who should be officers are privates, and vice versa. Our resources overlap and clash at every turn, and in the life and death struggle in which the country was launched last August—a struggle against a foe who knows how to bring every ounce of his weight to bear—our efforts are heroic, indeed, but unmethodical, and wasteful.

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.

Most Continental States are divided up into cantons, each of which recruit a certain military unit or group of units. In France, for example, each infantry regiment has its own district, and the recruiting staff allots men to the different arms of the service. The English counties, with their associated regiments, provide a groundwork for a similar plan. Rolls can be drawn up without loss of time giving the names, ages, occupations, and general description of all men of military age. The war has already drawn upon approximately four million men for military, naval, and mercantile marine services. There remain about the same number available for prosecuting the war, but it is of immense importance to make judicious selection of the available men in order to economise our strength, and that the justice of the arrangement may be apparent to all men. So much for the needs of the moment. The inevitable needs of the future are hardly less insistent.

Recent events have absolutely demonstrated two conclusions; first, contemporary wars are gigantic struggles between millions, not hundreds of thousands, of armed men; secondly, these numbers cannot be got in peace time by any system of voluntary enlistment, even if the soldier's daily pay is so high that it impedes military discipline. While the State is in deadly peril, while a ruthless and victorious enemy is in line of battle almost within sight of the Kentish cliffs, then our people offer their lives with pathetic devotion, though the abstainers profit unfairly by their lack of patriotism. But when the crisis appears to have passed, when exhaustion and weariness supervene, when the public fury is not lashed to action by submarines and poison-gas, then it will assuredly be difficult and, perhaps, impossible to keep up our muster rolls. But if we are to see this struggle through, and, above all, if we intend to reap the fruits of victory, we must not only have an Army now, but we must be certain that this Army will not melt away directly the popular interest concerning international relations begins to flag.

IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

Important as it is to provide for security in the future, the scientific organisation of our recruiting system will give instant relief to the overstrained machine of our existing system. Immediately we should know when and where we should find the numbers required. Each unit in the field would be allotted the necessary quota of men to maintain its strength, and depots could be got ready for the training of the contingents of recruits as fast as they were called up. There need be no overlapping, no waste of time or energy. The difference in the working of the staffs employed in raising and training fresh levies on the huge scale now at work would be incalculable. But the confidence and certainty conferred upon our War Minister in making his calculations, and the colossal moral effect of this proof of British patriotism, would confound our enemies and shake their arrogant selfassurance.

On our side it is wise to recall the fact that, while general liability to serve for the manhood of the nation has not saved more than one modern State from ruinous overthrow, yet no modern State has even contemplated an armed struggle with a great neighbour until such a system had well-nigh reached perfection.

NO MORE FAT PEOPLE.

Most fat people seem to think that the only way to take off fat is to use dangerous drugs, follow a starvation diet or take strenuous exercise. But all this is nonsense, and, thanks to the recent discovery of an eminent scientist, thousands of men and women are taking off several pounds of useless fat a week, by simply rubbing on to the fat part—hips, arms, chin, or abdomen—a simple lotion made by pouring a cup of hot water over a dram of quassia chips; let it stand for a minute, then strain through a cloth and add 3 ounces of Cirola Bark Extract. Pour the mixture into a bottle and apply night and morning, rubbing it in with the hands for about 10 minutes, using a circular motion, and the fat will almost seem to melt away before your very eyes. The ingredients, which are inexpensive, may be had of any chemist, and the results to be obtained are really remarkable. 1082

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ADMIRAL SIR HENRY JACKSON.



The new First Sea Lord and formerly Chief of the War Staff.

WHAT WAR WILL DO FOR PEACE.

NEW INVENTIONS WHICH ARE BEING PERFECTED.

War is at best a dismal, wasteful business. Yet there is one thing about it. It stimulates the brains of inventors, and chemists and scientists in all the countries involved are working at high pressure, says a Contemporary.

Some are busy about purely military inventions some to evolve substitutes for materials of industry, of which the import has suddenly ceased, others again are working for the benefit of the sick and wounded.

It was the Boer War which taught us the value of anti-typhoid inoculation. Nowadays, not only soldiers but travellers and explorers and all those who may have to risk drinking impure water go in for this inoculation which in the long run will probably put an end to the ravages of one of mankind's worst enemies.

The present war has already seen at least three most important new medical inventions, the most valuable of which is undoubtedly the new serum called Coagulen.

STOPS BLEEDING AT ONCE.

Coagulen is the invention of the great Swiss surgeon, Professor Kocher. It is in the form of a powder which, before use, is mixed with water. Applied to a wound, it almost instantly coagulates the blood and stops the bleeding, whether external or internal. It shortens surgical operations and makes them less dangerous. The French medical headquarters speak most highly of Coagulen. It will, no doubt, come into general use in all surgical operations.

Professor Frauliel, an Austrian doctor, has discovered a preventive against typhus. It is a mixture containing anisol, which almost instantly destroys the hitherto invulnerable insect which transmits the infection of spotted typhus.

The odd thing about this discovery is that it came by chance. The professor's assistant was told to use anise oil in the mixture which was being prepared. Instead, he put in anisal.

A third invention which will be almost as useful in peace as in war is a method for taking almost instantaneous X ray photographs. Hitherto an exposure of many minutes has been necessary for X ray photos.

The searchlight has hardly been improved since 1886, when the first perfect parabolic mirror was produced. The chief disadvantage of the searchlight has been that it could not be used in a ship that had not an electric installation.

This has now been changed. A new searchlight has been evolved in which a mixture of acetylene and oxygen is burnt, and the flame played on a small pellet of ceria, which emits an amazingly powerful light. The outfit is quite light and portable and can be carried and used by two men. It will be most valuable both on sea and land.

BOMBS TO PUT OUT FIRES.

Water wireless is another product of this tremendous struggle, which will probably in the future save thousands of human lives from collision at sea.

At present it is being used for the detection of submarines; in the future passenger vessels will find it invaluable in times of fog.

The French have a new air bomb which, when it bursts, produces cold so intense that the aviator who first used them in November last has placed it on record that he distinctly felt the chill at a heigh of 800 feet. It is suggested, that a modification of these bombs will prove extremely useful in firefighting, and will enable firemen to get to close quarters with the intense flame produced by the burning of oil wells or chemical factories.

Speaking of aircraft, this war has in ten months done more for flying than ten years of peace. Although we are not permitted to give details, a British inventor has, since the war began, perfected a machine which, while heavier than air, is able to rise from rest and to hover. It has weight for weight, immensely greater lifting power than any aeroplane, and is also far safer than any other form of flying machine.

It is, without doubt, the future means of locomotion.

BRIGHTON OF RUSSIA.

ODESSA AND ITS JEWELS

FEW EVIDENCES OF WAR.

The steel hand lies lightly over the great city. A new arrival entering by one or other of the crowded and bustling railway termini would not suppose Odessa was within the war zone, says a correspondent of the "Daily Mail," writing from Odessa. Yet it has been decreed that we are. The huge broad-gauge trains thunder in and out of the stations as usual. There is the same stream of motors and little droshkis, each of the latter with an isvostchik (driver) standing up in it with a fur jam-pot on his head and wearing a long, bright blue quilted dressing-gown reaching to his ankles, kept in place by a leather girdle ornamented with dozens of little silver heads of horses.

We have sent 40,000 men to the front, and yet, to use an Ingoldsby phrase, nobody seems a penny the worse. There are as many stalwart, merry-hearted isvostchiks plying for hire as ever, and as many hundreds of horses to pull the curious little droshkis that are so suggestive of goat carriages. The great cafes are crowded with men transacting their business as usual. The waiters and the scarlet capped street messengers and the rest of mankind are here in undiminished numbers. I have had one man servant taken and another left. Both are of military age and fitness, but whole provinces of men remain quite untouched.

At five and six o'clock in the afternoon it is as difficult and lengthy a process as before the war to thread one's way up the fashionable and crowded Deribaskaja. At teatime carriages and motor-cars still empty their smartly gowned and smiling occupants at the great glass doors of the Ladies' Paradise in Cafe Fanconi, where guards in liveries flaming with gold stand ready to turn back any mere man who is unchaperoned by a smiling Eye. Yet these charming and light-hearted women are indefatigable in their work for the soldiers. All Odessa society is gathered up into various working parties for making garments and comforts for the troops—particularly warm flannel shirts and underclothing and woollen scarves. Twice a week the ladies of the British colony meet in a room adjoining the English church to work for our brave Allies. They have already sent one thousand six hundred garments to the soldiers at the front and to the wounded in the local Red Cross hospitals.

BRILLIANT SHOPS.

The brilliant shops are as alluring as ever. The display of jewels is in no way affected by the atmosphere of the war zone. the jewellers still load their plate-glass windows with a profusion undreamed of in England, for Odessa is wealthy and boasts of six millionaires and buys jewels always, especially sapphires and diamonds; and where else in Europe are such sapphires and diamonds to be seen? I have heard stories of men who make a living by buying them in Odessa and selling them again in other European capitals. London and Paris doubtless possess jewels as magnificent, but they are locked away in banks. Here they blink at you boldly and unashamedly. The florists' windows are piled high with masses of spring flowers, from daffodils to mimosa. Southern fruits and vegetables are to be had in abundance, in marked contrast to Petrograd, twelve hundred miles across the Steppe. Here there are oranges by the cartload, and lemons are only twopence each instead of sixpence. Cauliflowers and fresh salads are half the price they are in the capital.

It is only as the day sinks into the night that you realise the war has thundered at our gates and may thunder again. Perhaps during the day, if you have left the heart of the city and wandered towards some of the great barracks further afield, you may have companies hundreds strong of sturdy, well-built peasants, fit and hard as nails, marching in from some camp to barracks, as yet without uniforms and still wearing their picturesque leather coats, and singing, always singing some of their haunting Little Russian or Bessarabian songs in those wonderfully clear and bell-toned voices of theirs, to whom, through centuries of unaccompanied singing, eight parts come as naturally as four to us.

NOT MUCH AFFECTED BY WAR.

Otherwise there will have been little to remind you of the war—some proclamations put up at the corners of the wide, tree-lined streets, motor-cars flying the Red Cross flag, and groups of wounded officers nearly ready to return to the front in the fashionable cafes and restaurants. The hotels are certainly more empty than usual, for Odessa is the Brighton of Russia, and people are remaining in their own towns, especially since Yalta, while crowded with the wives and children of the highest Russian nobility and officials, was bombarded in such deadly manner by the Breslau, which particularly marked down the most fashionable hotels as her prey.

As night creeps down we feel the protective watch the great Russian Empire is keeping over us. Then the port and harbours, the beautiful Nicolaski Boulevard, and the Alexandrovski Park, which usually blaze with brilliant arc lamps, are in inky darkness; every window visible from the sea is shuttered; even the great hotels on the sea front have their entrances heavily curtained. The city also is almost in darkness. The feeble flicker of occasional gas lamps has taken the place of more splendid illuminations. The sky-signs are asleep. The electric tramways make scurrying patches of light as they knit up the city in one of the most perfect systems in Europe. They still run until midnight, and the opera, the theatres, the music-halls and cafes chantants pour their crowds into the streets at eleven o'clock, for so it is ordered. But, though we go to bed early and put out our lights and pretend to be asleep, the Breslau and her brood will not return to nibble at the bait, for they know we have now guns and troops and ships and aeroplanes that always have one eye open.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN AUSTRIA.

EFFECT OF HOSTILE FEELING.

ACCOUNT BY A PRISONER OF WAR.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes the following interesting account of the treatment which is meted out to British prisoners of war in Austria, written by one of the prisoners.

The French saying, "Our friends' friends are our friends" is receiving a striking exemplification in the present war. To understand the significance of this remark, it is necessary to hark back to what seem to us captives the almost prehistoric days before the war began. Great Britain and Austria have never found themselves in the position of standing in one another's way, and even after Aug. 12, when we so reluctantly, but so inevitably, declared war against Austria, it was thought that there was no reason why the relations of the two countries should be greatly exacerbated. The moderate and responsible organs of the Austro-Hungarian Press published articles on the declaration of war, recalling the immemorial friendship of Great Britain and Austria, deploring the fact that it was broken and resigning themselves to the inevitable—but there was a general impression that the two countries would never be in the position of exchanging active hostilities, but were, as regarded one another, the victims of circumstance.

My misfortunes threw me into exclusively military circles during the first three months of the war, and though, as a prisoner, the discussion of politics was of course, barred to me, I passed through the hands of several custodians. With them I discussed things on various occasions, and I gathered that they held the opinions to which I have alluded above. Since the character of the campaign began to alter the trend of public opinion in Austria has also begun to change, and this alteration has been very much fostered by the tone of the Press.

EFFECT OF FALSE NEWS.

I have been able to see the effect produced upon popular and official opinion in Austria by the reputed treatment of Austrians in England, and the practical effect it has had upon the treatment of British subjects in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The severity (compared to the treatment of prisoners of other nationalities) which is at present being exercised against their British prisoners is simply looked upon as an act of reprisal for the hardships which Austrians are supposed to be undergoing in England. And this is where the quotation with which I began these reflections operates.

It is, of course, impossible for us to know actually what is happening in this connection. All we know is that the number of Austrians interned in England enormously exceeds that of the British in a similar position in Austria and that an enormous number of Germans are in custody in England at the present moment. Under these circumstances, the necessity is evident of keeping a tight hold over all subjects of countries with which we are at war, until it is possible to differentiate with certainty between suspects and peaceable citizens of a foreign and unfriendly Power.

The authorities and the public here have firmly got hold of the opinion that Austrian subjects generally are being very severely treated in England. They have, without any doubt, mixed up their own fellow-countrymen with the Germans, of whom there are such masses in England and a great many of whom are undoubtedly open to the gravest suspicion. This view is greatly encouraged by the Press and the consequence is that all the bitterness of Austria, as of Germany is now concentrated against Great Britain. I doubt if Serbia itself is more unpopular in Austria to-day than the country which has nothing against her, and against which she has nothing. The practical form which this feeling takes is that of reprisals against British subjects interned in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

SPECIAL BRITISH RESTRICTIONS.

My own personal experience is derived from the colony at Raabs, a picturesque little town in Lower Austria, where are confined the better-to-do prisoners, who can afford to pay for their keep. About the other places in the neighbourhood I have no knowledge. Amongst the inhabitants of Raabs at present are two British and one French officer, who were unable to get out of the country before the respective declarations of war. These gentlemen, having given their parole not to try and escape from the place of their confinement, are allowed certain privileges which are not accorded to the civilians. I am far from suggesting that anyone at Raabs is ill-treated, but, of course, liberty is very restricted and there are different rules for the British as compared with other prisoners—French, Russians, and Serbs. The rule which, according to the newspapers prevents Austrians in England showing themselves in public, has been replied to here by forbiding the English even to take thir meals in the two or three inns of the place. (This does not apply to the officers.) They are also debarred from taking part in any sports or pastimes, such as skating, etc., and have to be in their own apartments by eight o'clock every night.

Every report which is rightly of wrongly made of any measures taken against Austrians in England is answered by an extra turn of the screw directed against the British here. The Austrians are by nature a civil people, so that, if they could have it made clear to them that there is absolutely nothing in the nature of wanton severity shown to their compatriots in England, they would certainly make things easier for their English prisoners, and possibly might cease to entertain the very bitter feelings with which they undoubtedly regard us at present. Such a state of things would most certainly ameliorate the lot of many harmless civilians who are now suffering for their country.



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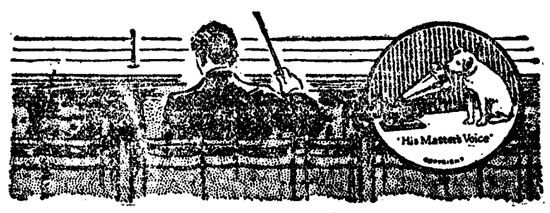
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THE GERMAN STAGE.

A MORE SUBDUED SPIRIT.

How the spirit of the German people has changed from buoyant optimism to sober realisation of the seriousness of the times is shown by a description given by a neutral correspondent of "The Times," of the amusements provided by the music-halls and theatres of Germany. Whereas the cinemas are still monopolised by the war (he says) and "pictures" from the front, real and fabricated, abound, the theatres proper, and even the music-halls, stand on a different level. A great change has come over places of public amusement since the first months of the war. Even as regards the cinemas, and the innumerable war lectures with lantern slides that are given all over the country by speakers who have been to the front, the change is noticeable. The purely Chauvinist note is no longer prominent. A certain reticence has taken its place. It is true that the place of amusement now draw larger crowds than ever, but their paybills and their performances are very different. They are the best illustration of the more subdued mood of the people.

I first noticed the change in the large music-halls, and particularly at the "Wintergarten" of Berlin. One half of the public consisted of soldiers on leave, but the programme contained no "war numbers." The only allusion to the war or its politics—with the exception of a few bioscope pictures from the front at the end of the performance—were made in some comic songs which poked fun at M. Poincare, Sir Edward Grey, and the Tsar. I had expected that these songs would call forth an outburst of Chauvinist feeling, or wild applause, or some other kind of demonstration. In this I was mistaken. They were, of course, applauded, but not more than the clever tricks of a juggler or a comical "turn." The soldiers seemed reticent and their reserve held the rest of the public back. I asked one of the soldiers why this derision of the leaders of the enemy fell so flat. He answered that at the front in the course of fighting he and his comrades had formed other opinions about the enemy than those expressed by the wordy heroes of the writing table at home. They wanted to enjoy something different during their short leave of absence, a few hours of recreation before returning, perhaps for the last time, to the front.

At the beginning of the war these same music-halls were filled every night with a noisy crowd drunk with patriotic enthusiasm. Now the crowd drinks its beer and eats its *Brodchen*, smokes its mild cigars, and lets itself be amused without any flamboyant manifestations. It was the same at Dresden, Munich, and in other large towns. The contrast appears to me very striking.

BACK TO THE CLASSICS.

My literary friends explained that the theatres had undergone a similar change. At first the stage, like the country, was swept by a tornado of war passion. The mobilisation, the early battles, the whole panoply of war were reproduced behind the footlights. The grim earnestness of the struggle was not realised. It was regarded as a boisterous, but sentimental popular melodrama. I was shown the plybills of a whole series of theatres. Last autumn plays called *Berlin in the Field, The Brave Bavarian, The Kaiser's Call, The Barbarians, My Life for the Fatherland, The Holy War, To Arms! Through Powder Smoke and Rain of Shells*, and other such pieces were drawing full houses. In reality it was always the same play under another name. Lovers or friends, or brothers and sisters, took leave of each other amid touching scenes during the mobilisation, and met again in wondrous fashion, generally in captured Paris, but sometimes after the return home of the victorious German Army. This simple framework was filled in with vulgar verses, bad jokes, and gross sentimentality. The great things of the war were reduced to the level of the pothouse.

When these "war plays" were outworn, old favourites were revived and tricked out with topical allusions. In fact, the street, with all its vulgarity, overwhelmed the theatre.

Now the war has practically disappeared from the German stage. The mob has left. If any allusions to the war remain, they are quite dispassionate. The classics, including Shakespeare, are more widely played than ever. The general tone of the theatre has reached a high level. The theatre has resumed its function of elevating, teaching, amusing, and recreating, and has thus become an antidote to the poisonous language of the Press and the passions of the street.

In Berlin and most of the other large cities all the theatres and the two operas are playing every day. The general excellence of their repertoire is remarkable. Even the most popular of the suburban stages are now devoid of distortions and appeals to passion.

THE DRIFTING MINE.

HOW IT WORKS.

The French battleship "Bouvet" was stated by the British Admiralty to have been "blown up by a drifting mine" in the Dardanelles; while H. M. S. "Irresistible," "having probably struck a drifting mine," and H. M. S. "Ocean" "also having struck a mine, both vessels sank in deep water." It has since been reported, unofficially, that the type of drifting mine used by the Turks is believed to have been the Leon torpedo. That on the left is the earlier of the two, patented in 1907 represents its lates development, and shows how it oscillates vertically in the water. This mine, says the "Scientific American," was invented by Capt. Karl Oskar Leon of Kariskrona, Sweden. A torpedo mine is so called because it can be ejected from a tube like a torpedo. It does not, however, move horizontally like a torpedo by its own power, but it can be set to oscillate more or less vertically beneath the surface at any desired depth. In one type the oscillating mechanism is regulated by means of compressed air in a chamber within the mine. The bellows are extended by increase of water pressure and contracted by its decrease. Water is admitted to the depth regulating chamber and expelled from it through the tube which communicates with the water surrounding the mine. The explosion of the mine is caused by impact with the two spring-pressed horns. The other type of mine floats almost vertically in the water. It sinks to a certain prearranged depth at which the propeller is automatically actuated to drive it up again. The action of the propeller can be made to begin and cease at any depth desired. The time during which the mine is to float can also be regulated.



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LOSS OF THE FALABA.

CONDITION OF THE BOATS.

EVIDENCE OF PASSENGERS.

Lord Mersey, as Wreck Commissioner, resumed, at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on the 21st May, the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamship Falaba. With him as assessors were Admiral Sir F. S. Inglefield, Captain D. Davies, Captain J. Speeding, and Lieutenant-Commander Hearn, Representing the Board of Trade were the then Solicitor-General (Sir S. Buckmaster), Mr. D. Stephen, and Mr. Branson.

The sitting was devoted to hearing the evidence of rescued passengers. Allegations as to the boats being unseaworthy were made. Towards the close a story of electric torchlight signalling from the bathroom porthole of the Falaba on the morning of the Sunday on which the vessel was sunk was volunteered by one witness.

Sir S. Buckmaster said he understood that the point of view taken by some of the witnesses who did not look at the matter from the special point of view of the inquiry was that what they were asked did not always cover what they wanted to say, and so on. (Laughter.)

The President: Well, so far as possible, let them tell their story in their own way.

Mr. Chessel, an official of the Nigerian Eastern Railway, said he was one of those who got in No. 2 boat. It kept about 3½ hours, and—then fell to pieces like a match-box, because of its rottenness. The bottom came out of it.

The President: Did you see the bottom drop out it?—The whole of the bottom dropped out. I fell through the bottom myself and came up again.

BOTTOM DROPPED OUT.

Answering Mr. Aspinall, witness said that they picked up ten men out of the water as the boat drifted round the stern of the Falaba. That was before the bottom dropped out. The men swam to the boat and hung on to the gunwale. They pulled them into the boat, which was then submerged.

In re-examination by the Solicitor-General, witness said that he stated the boats were rotten because of his experience in regard to timber in the tropics. The sun burned out the timber, and a boat used out there had a very short life. Two years would be the full life of a boat.

Mr. P. J. Ryder, foreman of works on the Nigerian Railway, his son, Mr. David Ryder, and Mr. David Primrose were examined in succession. All got into the boat to which Mr. Chessell's evidence related. The first-named and his son confirmed the statement that as it passed the submarine four of five of the crew, who were on its deck, laughed and jeered at the people who were struggling for their lives in the water. Both these witnesses also described how Mr. Ryder, sen., "tied the boat together" by running a cord through the lifeline outside the craft.

Lieutenant-Commander Heathcott, R.N., Assistant District Commissioner at the Gold Coast, said he got a lifebelt and watched the launching of the boats. Some of the native firemen tried to rush one of the boats but it was nothing serious; they were easily stopped. He finally got into a boat which was capsized, but he got hold of a water barrel and drifted away, being afterwards picked up.

Are you in a position to speak as to the sea worthy condition of the boats?—I did not inspect them, but from what I understand these liners' boats are never put into the water except when examined by the Board of Trade. They ought to be put into the water and soaked for twenty-four hours every two or three months so as to keep the wood right.

ALLEGED UNHEEDED APPEAL.

Lieutenant Grant of the West African Field Force, said that he would like to say that while he and others were clinging to wreckage they saw a boat with about twenty people in it and room for fifteen more. They appealed to them to take them in but they refused. "We told them," added witness, "we would swim to them one by one, so that we would not swamp the boat in clambering in, but they took no notice." That statement could be corroborated by several passengers.

The Messrs. Ryder and Mr. Primrose were requested to come forwad, and were asked if they had any charge to make against the officer in control of the boat. Each replied that they had no charge to make, though they corroborated Lieutenant grant as to their appeals to be taken aboard. The two Ryders said they thought the reason the boat did not pick them up was that they were afraid of coming alongside the wreckage lest they should be swamped. Primrose said he had had a conversation with a passenger who was in the boat, and he told him it was overcrowded as it seemed there were people lying in the stern.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Captain Harrison, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Police of the Gold Coast, recalled at his own request, said in regard to No. 4 boat, which he had stated was lowered quite safely, that the officer-in-charge of that boat refused to take him on board, although asked to do so. He appreciated that this was a very gave charge. Someone in the boat said they would take him up later. Certainly they had room for other ten or twelve passengers.

The President: Do you desire now to make any charge against any officer?—I did not know there was an officer in charge of the boat.

You do not know that the person who refused to take you on board was an officer or a member of the crew?—I do not. They may have been passengers.

Witness was cross-examined as to letters which he had writen to the owners of the Falaba. He did say the lost ship was sent to sea without sufficient lifebelts, and that the boats were unseaworthy. Asked what foundation he had for that statement, he said it was pretty obvious that the boats were unseaworthy, as they collapsed when they reached the water—at least, the majority of them did so.

Mr. J. E. Bathgate, who was also a passenger on the Falaba, entered the witness box and stated that he desired to add to his evidence given on the previous day that the boats did not stand by the ship to pick up people out of the water. If they had, he believed many more would have been saved. He himself was in the water for over an hour, and it was only through a small boat coming back that he was saved. The only number of the ship's company, who came back to the scene of the wreck was the third engineer. If the boats had been properly manned they could have come back for the rest of the passengers.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.

Mr. Davies and Mr. Thomas, also passengers volunteered the statement that when on board the trawler, after he had been resuced one of the stewards said to him that early on Sunday morning he went into the bathroom of the Falaba and found a man with an electric torch signalling from the porthole. He asked the steward why he did not report it. The steward said it did not occur to him, but it struck him after the ship went down. That was, he said, a quarter-past four on the Sunday morning.

Then inquiry was continued on the 27th May.

SUBMARINE SIGHTED.

Mr. Pengelly, third officer, who was making his first voyage on the Falaba, said he saw the crew at six o'clock on the morning of Saturday. Some of them were all right.

Lord Mersey: What do you mean by that?—Witness: Some of them were not quite sober. They were all perfectly sober when he left the Mersey.

Witness, proceeding, said he was on the bridge on the look out on the Sunday, and it was he who first reported the submarine. She was then three miles off. Instructions were given to increase the speed of the Falaba, but the submarine was too speedy for them. Either the captain or the chief officer gave the order to get the boats out. The passengers assisted, and while the help of some was very welcome, other passengers were only in the way. The boats, he declared, were all in good condition. There was no panic, and every one of the crew, so far as he could see, was attending to his duty.

Mr. Edwin L. Taylor, the Marconi operator on board the ship said he received a message from the chief steward. "Submarine overhauling us flying British flag." Witness sent the message to Land's End station and receiving a reply asked that the information should be passed on to a battleship. He then went to the bridge, and after the chief officer had verified the position, returned to the Marconi room, and sent out a second message, to which he added the words: "Torpedo, going boats." He did this to indicate that there was the expectation that the ship would be torpedoed, and that they would have to take to their boats. About ten minutes later the ship was struck by the torpedo. Witness, who had just got into No. 1. afterwards entered No. 2 boat. When the torpedo struck the ship part of the bottom of the boat fell away. There were about fifteen people in that boat, which drifted about for two hours. Then they were picked up by the drifter Orient II.

GERMAN CALLOUSNESS.

Mr. James Marchbank, chief on board the Falaba stated that while people, some of whom were injured, were struggling in the water he heard laughing and jeering from the submarine. He shook his fist at the crew, and called them "some names."

Duncan Irvine, deck boy, gave his account of the sinking of the ship. In reply to Mr. Stephens, he said that after a week at home he shipped on board another ship, which was also torpedoed by a German submarine. He had, it appeared, joined the crew of one of the two Harrison liners which were torpedoed the day before the Lusitania outrage.

The President: And are you going to sea again?

Witness: Oh, yes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Campbell, a member of the Institute of Naval Architects, who had examined three of the Falaba boats which had been cast upon the Irish cost, said he found the timber sound. Any description of it as rotten was absolutely wrong.

The inquiry was adjourned.

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STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES OF ITALY'S POSITION.

AUSTRIA'S NAVAL NFERIORITY

The Austrian naval attack upon the eastern coasts of Italy was a sign, and it may be a portent of very dramatic things, writes the Naval correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." It was a sign of readiness and activity on the part of the Austrians, and may be a portent of a decisive naval engagement. It is, at least, clear that, if the Austrian fleet remained at sea operating against the Italian ports, the Italian fleet would be bound to bring it to action. Doubtless it would welcome the opportunity. Conceivably the Austrian operation may have been merely a raid, analogous to that of Admiral Hipper against Hartlepool, Whitby, and Scarborough, and by this time the Austrian fleet is probably safe at Pola. Possibly the object was to tempt the Italian fleet into a mine-strewn area. But, whether a battle be imminent or not, the operations are not likely to be protracted like those in the North Sea, because they are intimately related to military objects on shore. The strategic situation in the Adriatic is of the highest interest.

It is certainly an object of the Italians to march on Trieste on the extreme right of their advance. There will be hard fighting here, as elsewhere, because the retention of this maritime region is of the utmost strategic importance to the Austrians. Our Allies have already advanced to the Isonzo. Beyond it rises the high limestone table-land of the Karst, which is strewn with blocks, and intersected with ravines, being an ideal region for defence almost without preparation. If the Italians can seize a position along the fringe of this region they will be able to protect their right wing as it advances over the lower country which faces the sea. Within ten miles of the frontier they will come upon the Austrian shipbuilding yard of Monfalcone, where the light cruisers Helgoland and Saida have recently been completed, and where three sea-going torpedo-boats were lately put in hand. At Monfalcone also it is believed that two or three light cruisers are in course of construction, intended for China, several Austrian banks having financed the operation, after having taken over £1,200,000 of Chinese Treasury bonds for the purpose. Monfalcone is thus a valuable shipbuilding and repairing base for the Austrian fleet, and aeroplanes have already dropped bombs upon it.

VITAL POINTS FOR ATTACK.

Far more important from this point of view is Trieste, where three Austrian Dreadnoughts have been built, at the Stabilimento Tecnico Triestino, and a fourth is believed to be in hand. Trieste is also the seat of the important shipping resources of the Austrian Lloyd, and of engineering works on a large scale, in which marine engines, turbines, and boilers are constructed. Indeed, if the Italians can occupy Monfalcone and Trieste the Austrian Navy will be deprived of one-half of its shipbuilding and repairing resources.

Pola, itself the Austrian dockyard and base at the apex of the Istrian peninsula, may be menaced by Italian military success in the region of Trieste. By bombardment or attack, in the vicinity of Capodistria, the line which unites Trieste with Parenzo, on the western side of the peninsula—a railway which runs for miles close to the shore—could be destroyed. Moreover, some ten miles away, in the hills behind Trieste, runs the line which constitutes the sole railway communication with Pola. There will be a stubborn defence, but a success at Divazza or Herpelje would make the Italians masters of this vital railway line.

Out of these conditions may soon arise such a situation of urgency that naval action may be precipitated. The Italians have already declared a blockade, and submarines have been active off Pola. The isolation of Pola, and the deprivation of the Austrian navy of the better part of its resources, would be a most serious thing. The Austrians have been sensible of the danger, and within recent years the Danubius Company of Fiume has been encouraged and aided to enlarge its means for construction. Two large building slips for Dreadnoughts have been constructed, by blasting out the cliff in the rear, and the Dreadnought Szent Istvan is now believed to be completing there. It is doubtful if she has been delivered. Destroyers have been built at Fiume for many years past, and now a yard for small craft is at work at Porto Re, near the place. At Fiume also are the Whitehead torpedo works. Fiume has eastward and westward communications with the interior of the empire; but the latter could be cut by an advance from Divazza to the junction at St. Peter.

ISOLATION OF POLA.

Whether a direct attack upon Fiume from the sea is possible is, perhaps, doubtful. The attacking force would have to pass through the Quarnero Channel, and the Austrians have probagly miped its waters, leaving upon passages known only to themselves. But the isolation of Pola by land, and its blockade by sea, will be so serious a matter for the Austrians that they will evidently do all they can to avert it. They may be tempted even to risk a naval engagement with the object of crippling the Italian fleet. The memories of the victory of Lissa might encourage them to hope for success. It will be seen that the strategical problem, though it has resemblance to that in the North Sea, is infinitely more urgent of solution. The Italians cannot afford to see their coast bombarded and their vital railway line, which runs along the coast from Rimini to Brindisi, except where it passes behind the headland of Monte Gargano, broken up. Neither can the Austrians witness without action the attack on or blockade of their naval ports. Istria is mountainous and not fruitful. It has few resources in itself, and the resources of Pola are not unlimited. It is a very important naval base, with dry docks and a floating dock, engineering and shipbuilding works, oil tanks, and an aviation station at Sta. Caterina Island, which is near the entrance. The place is heavily fortified but perhaps capable of long range bombardment from the 12in. guns of the Italian fleet.

Italy has six Dreadnoughts completed to four of the Austrians—four if we include the Szent Istvan— and the Italian ships are the more powerful. They have also four other powerful battleships to three for Austria, as well as four others, collectively much superior to six others possessed by Austria. In cruiser strehgth, and the strength of their flotillas and air service, the Italians are in a position of great advantage. They will not shrink from action, and it remains to be seen whether Austria will tamely submit to the disastrous consequences of her inferiority.

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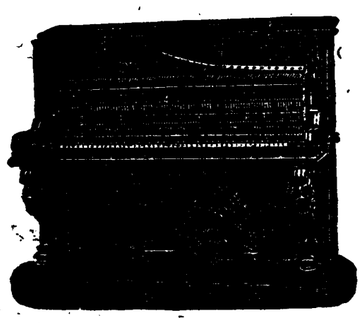
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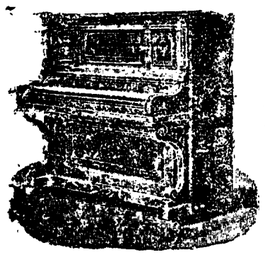
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